THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL, & Co., ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873. VOLUME V—NUMBER 271

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, JUNE 8, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH

IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Agramonti's Successor an American.

General Davis erects a Scaffold to Execute Modocs.

Is Ordered to Desist until Further Orders from Washington.

Another Disastrous Fire in Boston---Hyde Park Woolen Mills Burned.

The Attorney General's Opinion Relative to the Captive Modocs.

The Steamship George Cromwell Heard from.

WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Seven cases of ... are reported in Dantzburg.

The Spanish Cortes will choose a new ...

Senor Pelaie proposes that after the de... of the Republic the delegates place ... respective at the head of the volunteers in ... respective provinces and unite in one ... effort against the Carlists.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There was a quarter of a million fire in ... this morning.

No operations around the lava beds since ...'s surrender. Jack says he surrendered ... he could hold out no longer.

The opinion prevails that General Davis ... shoot Captain Jack, Boston Charlie and ...chin without waiting for any sugges... from the civil authorities.

A correspondent of the Bulletin had a talk ... Boston Charley, who said that the ma... of the captives were prepared to die ... men. Captain Jack cares for nothing. ... does not speak to any person except his ... Mary.

A FEW MORE LEFT.

Charley says twelve Modocs are still at ... Colonel Green's command are now in ... of them.

LATEST FROM THE CAPTURED.

A dispatch from Fog Point, dated June 4th, ... General Davis' command, with all the ..., were at Applegate's house, and ... to come to Boyle's camp that day. ... Jim and Steamboat Frank are hunt... after the missing warriors and squaws in ... vicinity. Sleepy Tom has just arrived ... an island in Little Klowalk Lake with ... Jack's squaw and three children.

DEATH OF AN OLD PUBLISHER.

Honorable John Prentiss, the oldest printer ... publisher, died at Keeneuh. Aged 96. ... established the New Hampshire Sentinel ... 1799, and conducted it 49 years.

VICTORIA WOODHULL

... is ... with heart disease. There is ... hope.

ANOTHER BRUTE ARRESTED.

... another man has been arrested for kicking ... wife to death.

SPANISH BARBARITY.

A Havana letter states that the Spanish ... officers, after capturing the dead ... of the Cuban General Agramonti, filled ... with kerosene and burned it to ashes—pre... the ashes in two vases, which now ... on the President's room in the Cassino of ... Prince.

AGRAMONTI'S SUCCESSOR.

It is stated that an American named Henry ... has been appointed successor of Agra... in command of the Cuban forces, and ... most energetic warfare will be continued ... the Spaniards.

The missing steamer, George Cromwell, is ... the object of solicitude in this city. An ... here denies the truth of the report that ... Cromwell had on board a large quantity ... ammunition. He says she had none what... among her cargo. Her fate will proba... be determined by to-morrow, when the ... Washington, following in the track ... Cromwell, will arrive at New Orleans.

SCAFFOLD ERECTED.

Camp, June 5, 9 A. M.—Late yes... afternoon a detail of men belonging ... artillery arrived in camp from Timber ..., near the peninsula, with twenty ... logs, clean and straight, and evident... intended for use in the erection of a ... for the prisoners. Many persons ... for what purpose the timbers had ... obtained, and this morning the secret is ... General Davis intends to erect a scaf... and execute about a dozen of the worst ... in the tribe at sunset to-morrow. ... that there is no need for delay or ... of the guilt of the intended victims ... and justice demands speedy ... action even at this time. He is ... writing a statement of their offenses, ... will be read to the condemned Mo...

A later dispatch says that General Da... having completed all arrangements ... execution of the Modocs, received ... Washington to hold the prison... further advised, and is thus stopped ... contemplated work. The feeling in ... one of profound disgust at this ac...

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.—The reported serious illness of Woodhull is untrue.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

BOSTON, June 7.—The Hyde Park Woolen Mills have burned. Loss half a million. Insurance four hundred thousand dollars in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffer heavily.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 7.—A Madrid dispatch contradicts the capture of Irun by the Carlists.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION RELATIVE TO THE CAPTIVE MODOCS.

WASHINGTON, June 7—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General on the question submitted by the War Department relative to the captive Modocs:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians, now in custody of the United States army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by a military tribunal. The main facts out of which the question arises are these:

In 1864, the United States made a treaty with these Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians being away from their reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peaceably, the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and the Indians. Soon after several peaceable citizens and their families in the vicinity were murdered by the Indians of this band. They then entrenched themselves in the lava beds in the neighborhood, and fighting ensued at once. There were several severe battles, in which many persons on both sides were killed and wounded and the United States troops repulsed.

Suspending hostilities negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 13th of April, last, Gen. Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces and in pursuance of a mutual agreement to that end, met Capt. Jack, leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors to discuss the terms of a treaty, and while so engaged, Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously assassinated, and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present upon that occasion.

Battles followed, and Captain Jack and all or most of his tribe have been captured and are now in the hands of the authorities.

General Sherman in a communication to the Secretary of War dated the 3d instant, recommends that such of these Indians as have violated the military law, be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Francis Lieber, L L D, revised by a board of officers, of which General E. A. Hitchcock was President, and after approval by the President of the United States, were published for the government of armies of the United States in the field section. Thirteen of the instructions are as follows:

Military jurisdiction is of two kinds. First—that which is conferred and defended by the statute. Second—that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offenses under the statute law must be tried in the manner therein directed, but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country. In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by courts-martial, while cases which do not come within the rules and articles of war or the jurisdiction conferred by statute or courts-martial are tried by military commissions. All the authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these instructions.

According to the laws of war there is nothing more sacred than a flag of truce dispatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than the assassination of its bearers after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and therefore it is not punishable under the rules and articles of war, and if punishable at all must be through a power derived from the usages of war. Kindred to the act in question, in bad faith, is the violating of his parol by a paroled prisoner while the United States were at war with Mexico. Several officers of the Mexican Army were tried by a military commission, composed of officers of the United States Army, convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking their parole. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the rebellion but there are no statutary provisions whatever, and the whole power of military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war. On the 23d of August, 1865, a military commission was duly appointed and assembled in the City of Washington, for the trial of Henry Wirz, who pleaded among other things, that the military commission had no jurisdiction over his person, or over the subject matter of the charges and qualifications being a tribunal unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law or well established usage. But this plea was overruled and he was convicted upon several charges, one of which was murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, and after sentence he was hung for his crimes. All the proceedings in the case derive their authority and validity from the common law of war. Certain persons it will be remembered were tried and convicted in the same way for the assassination of President Lincoln.

Attorney General Speed, in discussing this subject, says, we have seen that when war comes the laws and usages comes also, and that during the war they are a part of the laws of the land under the Constitution. Congress may define and punish offenses against these laws, but in default of Congress defending these laws and prescribing a punishment for their infraction, and the modern law proceeding to ascertain whether an offense could have been committed, and when punishment therein is to be inflicted the army must be governed by the laws and usages of war as understood and practiced by the civilized nations of the world. Again, if the prisoner be a regular, unoffending soldier of the opposite party to the war, he should be treated with all the courtesy and kindness consistent with his safe custody. If he has offended against the laws of war he should have such trial and be punished as the laws of war require. Although a prisoner of war may be tried, condemned and executed by a military tribunal without a breach of the Constitution, a bushwhacker, a jayhawker, a bandit, a war rebel, and an assassin being public enemies, may be tried, condemned and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, etc., are offenders against the laws of nature and of war, and as such liable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws a part of the law of the land. See, also, Vattel, page 359; Wheaton's Int. law 406; Woolsey's Int. law 220; Halleck's Int. law 400. In Milligan's case 4th Wallace, page 2, holds, under the circumstances therein stated, a military commission to be illegal, but the facts there are entirely different from those consideration. Milligan was the resident of a State not in rebellion. The courts were open and unobstructed for his prosecution. He was neither a prisoner of war or attached in any way to military or naval service of the United States. According to the instructions heretofore referred to, no civil jurisdiction on the cases disclosed by the papere before me. Sections forty and forty-one thereof are as follows:

40.—There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies except that branch of the law of nature ann nations which is called the law and usages of war on land.

41.—All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, or of the countries to which they belong, is silent, and of no effect between armies in the field.

Manifestly, these rules to a great extent if not altogether, are correct, for it cannot be pretended that a United States soldier is guilty of murder if he kills a public enemy in battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force and applicable to an act committed under such circumstances. All the laws and customs of civilized warfare may not be applicable to an armed conflict with the Indian tribes upon our Western frontier; but the circumstances attending the assassination of Canby and Thomas, such as to make their murder as much a violation of laws of savage as of civilized warfare and the Indians concerned in it, fully understood the baseness and treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of Indian tribes to the United States, but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty-making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, as it seems to me, be held subject and those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by military authority. Doubtless the war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities, but it is the right of the United States, as there is no agreement for peace, to determine for themselves whether or not anything ought to be done for the protection of the country or the punishment of crimes growing out of war. Section 59 of said instructions is as follows:

A prisoner of war is answerable for his crimes committed against his captors' army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities. My conclusion, therefore, is, that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians as are now in custody charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war, and that, if upon such trial any that are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify.

Very respectfully your ob't s'v't,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Special post-office appointments—H. Clay Bailey, Virginia; Peter A. Clark, Alabama.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New England States, rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature, light to fresh northerly to easterly winds, and clear and clearing weather. For the Middle States, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds veering to northerly and easterly, and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain. From Tennessee to Missouri, and to the upper lakes, easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, with indications of rain, areas especially for the northern and western portions of this section.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7.—An official statement shows the Pacific Mail gross receipts for the year to be nearly six million dollars and expenses nearly five million dollars. They lost three steamers, valued at over a million and a half, and run thirty-four steamers. Their assests in coal and vessels are enormous.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, June 7.—James Coe, the defaulting bank cashier, has been indicted for twenty-four forgeries. His bail aggregates over half million dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The steamship Illinois, of the American and Liverpool line, launched at eleven o'clock in magnificent style. The river is covered with steamers filled with spectators, while the wharves in the vicinity were lined with a countless multitude. Four steamers of this line are now afloat, and two will be dispatched for in Europe in July.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The Homœopathic convention adopted a resolution, that Homeopathists insist upon being represented in all the medical institutions which are supported by nation, State or elemosynary institutions.

FLORIDA.

STEAMSHIP GEORGE CROMWELL.

KEY WEST, June 7.—Intelligence of the safety of steamship George Cromwell, from New York for New Orleans, whose non-arrival at the latter point caused so much anxiety, reached here to-day. Her engines broke down during the voyage, and she made for Abaco in the Bahamas, where she now remains in safe anchorage. All on board are well.

FRANCE.

WAR INDEMNITY.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity. The remainder will be paid in monthly installments. The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops from France is probably false.

AUSTRIA.

NO CHOLERA.

VIENNA, June 7.—The cholera has disappeared from the country adjacent to the Danube.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

OREGON.

CAPTAIN JACK INTERVIEWED.

BOYLES CAMP, June 7.—I had an interview with Captain Jack through the medium of an interpreter. At first he was reticent—in fact, he did not even notice me. Finally his sister Mary prevailed on him to talk. His first remark was in relation to his shackles. He said it made him feel mean to be hobbled up like a horse. He was not afraid to die and had no idea of running away. As he spoke his eyes snapped, and he looked a very lion in a rage. All questions pertaining to to his fighting he declined to answer. When I asked him his age he gave me to understand that he was thirty-six, and he then voluntary started upon a statement of his grievance and those of his people. With reference to the Ben Wright affray, he said that white men murdered his people years ago, and that what he had done was only in payment of old debts. He did not enter into details, but left the interpreter, Scar-faced Charley, to patch up the story.

A critical study of Jack's features corroborates the impression denied at first sight. He is a thorough Indian. His head is large, quite square, sits firmly on his shoulders; his eyes are black and bright, and his face broad with prominent cheek bones; his nose is symmetrical and slightly acquiline; his lips are thin and clean cut, and, combined with his chin, indicate that resoluteness of purpose that has won him such notoriety.

His complexion is dark and his face has a pleasant look. Take him all in all, he is a striking man. Place him among thousands and he would be taken for a chief by any observing stranger. Those who have seen him do not wonder that he is leader of the Modocs. Though in chains and on the brink of eternity, he is yet feared and respected by the Indians about him.

His nearest companion in chains, Schonchin, is about fifty years of age, is wrinkled, and has villian depicted in every line of his face. He wears his hair short, and stands about five feet in his moccasins.

Boston Charlie is about twenty years old. His face is expressionless.

Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. Probably he never realized that his death was inevitable until irons were placed on his feet.

Scar-Faced Charlie says Jack told him he could get clear when the white men were asleep. This was before irons were brought into use.

General Davis is satisfied that Jack did try to escape last night through aid of confederates on the outside. Upon examination of his shackles this morning it was found that one of the rivets had been filed nearly in too. His legs are only confined.

At four o'clock this evening, Col. Mayson arrived here from Fairchild's ranche, with infantry in force of the expedition, and the 70 Modocs who came in there; thus we have here 128 captives. Boyle's camp, 4th midnight. News has reached here that Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank made a successful scout yesterday by co-operating with the Oregon Volunteers. They trailed three warriors and five squaws to Timber mountain, north east of here, and assisted in making a capture. One of the captures is

BLACK JIM.

He is the Modoc who bullied the settlers in this region for two or three years and committed cruel murders. The Oregonians regard him with special hatred.

Only five or six of the Modoc warriors are now missing.

The Warm Spring Indians held a war dance this evening, which was witnessed by a large audience of officers and men.

NEW YORK.

SAILED.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Seven steamers sailed for Europe to-day, all of them with as many passengers as they had room for, including ex-Senator Nye and the Swedish minister at Washington.

HEARD FROM.

It is learned that the steamer George Cromwell broke its connecting rod and demolished the cylinder of the main engine, besides doing other damage to machinery. On the 25th she anchored in smooth water at Abaco.

EMIGRANTS ARRIVING.

Since Saturday last almost thirteen thousand emigrants have arrived at this port.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The spring meeting of the American Jockey Club opened at Jerome Park to-day under favorable auspices. The day was good and the track in fair condition.

First race for Faldham handicap sweepstakes of fifty dollars each, half forfeit with five hundred added, second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter heat; won by Sanford's mate; time, 2:16. Ortolan, Grey Planet, Business, Hattie O'Neil, Preakness, Mate. Tim, Boss Tweed, and Backden.

The 2d race for Belmont's Stakes for three years olds, $100 each, with $1,500 added by the club. Mr. A. Belmont, President of the club, also added one thousand dollars in plate, with condition that should his own stable win, be given to the lady's stakes, at same meeting.

The 2d horse $300 out of stakes, one mile and five furlongs. The following started: Count Dorsay, Belmont's bay colt, Long Branch, Strachins, Springbok, Fellowcraft, Stonehenger, Riveier and Galway. The race was won by Springbok; Dorsey second. Time—3:1 3-4.

Third race—purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, was won by G. H. Rice's Sunrise; Doswell's Fadladeen second. Time—1:20.

Fourth race—purse $700—about two and a half miles. Entries Lochiel, Duffy and Victor. Lochiel, who was the favorite in pools, threw his rider at the water pump. Duffy bolted the course, but came in first. The judges declared Victor winner. Time—6 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NO REST.

BOSTON, June 7.—The Supreme Court decides that rent cannot be collected where the premises are rented for the sale of liquor.

TENNESSEE.

SOME CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—The excitement about the presence of cholera here is increasing. Several deaths have been reported on the authority of our best physicians, but the mortality to-day shows no increase and physicians report some abatement. The deaths by cholera, which some pronounce sporadic and others Asiatic, have not on any one day exceeded seven.

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED.

The Tennessee Industrial Exposition closes to-night. It has been a great success.

MICHIGAN.

FIRE BROKE OUT.

DETROIT, June 7.—At 12:50 this evening a fire broke out on the boiler deck of steamer Meteor, loading at Buckley's dock at the foot of Twenty-eight street, and almost instantly the boat was enveloped in flames. She was partially loaded. The Captain says there is four tons of blasting powder on board.

Grummers and Buckley & Co.'s ware houses are now in flames, and although there is but little breeze, the firemen seem unable to gain any control over the flames, which will soon reach Jefferson avenue.

GEORGIA.

TROTTING MATCH.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—A trotting match came off to-day over the Lafayette course between Lady Emma and Hickory Jack—mile heats, best three in five. The first race was won by Lady Emma. Time 2:38; second—Lady Emma. Time 2:35½; third—Hickory Jack. Time—2:39½; fourth Lady Emma. Time—2:42½.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 7.—Gen. Asa Rogers, Second Auditor of Virginia, announces that the interest on the public debt of Virginia, proscribed an Act of March 13, 1873, will be paid at his office on and after the first of May next, and the sterling interest will be paid in London at the same time by Barring, Bros. & Co., the agents of the State. The Auditor is encouraged to believe that there will be largely more than enough in the Treasury to meet both the July interst and that due in January 1874 without additional taxation.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 7.—Captain General Pieltain has issued an order calling on the owners of slaves to furnish three thousand men to work.

Trocha, commander of the Spanish forces was killed in a recent fight in the Manzanilla jurisdiction.

Advices from Gautemala to May 30 state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty in that State. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Foster, the new American Minister, arrived here on the 27th ultimo.

BANISHMENT OF PRIESTS.

The foreign priests, who were held in custody, have been expelled from the country, the government styling them as pernicious foreigners. The American Minister interferred in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Lerde de Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these Priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the church party.

President Lerdo has hitherto been considered as having a leaning in favor of priests. Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily upon giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. The nuns found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HALLMAN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hallman are invited to attend the funeral of their infant son from their residence, corner Spring and Simpson streets, at four o'clock this, Sunday, evening.

June 8, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOUIS de SAULLES & CO.,

LATE

Peck, de Saulles & Co.,

OFFER

50 pieces of Japanese at 15 cents, former price 25 cts.
50 pieces of Boild French Lawns at 25 cents, Former price 40 cents.
25 pieces of All-Linen Linen Lawns at 35 cents, Former price 50 cents.
10 pieces of Summer Poplins at 20 cents, Former price 30 cents.
10 pieces of White Piques at 20 cents, Former price 30 cents.
50 pieces of White Piques, assorted qualities, At much less than former prices.
10 pieces of Cottonades at 20 cents, Former price 30 cents.

We also offer our assortment of

LLAMA LACE POINTS. LLAMA LACE SACKS.

AT COST!

A large assortment of

Real and Imitation Laces at Reduced Prices.

Just received a fresh lot of

BLACK GRENADINES,

june8—d6t

Mrs. A. McCORMICK,

WHITEHALL STREET,

Opposite New York Store,

WILL offer this week a new and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Linen Suits; also, White Lawn and Swiss Suits,

At New York Cost,

The ladies of Atlanta are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Her stand is opposite the New York Store, on Whitehall street. june8-d3t

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 10.

WILL be sold at the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson, at 9 o'clock, a large lot of fine Cassimer Pants, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, in endless variety. Sale positive.

june8-d1t J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Residence Lot cor. Fraser & Fulton Sts.

REMEMBER the sale at 5 o'clock next Tuesday evening, of that beautiful lot 84 by 193½ feet, immediately east of the residence of Mrs. Mary E Turner, on Fulton street, 200 feet from street cars on McDonough street line. Terms cash. Sale positive.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.

june8-2t

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, June 11th, at 5 oclock, P. M.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on the premises, Wednesday next, June 11th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., that VACANT LOT adjoining Regenstayer, on Hunter street east of John Keely's Dry Goods Store. The lot fronts 25 feet on Hunter street, running back 85 feet.

This is valuable business property. Titles perfect.

Terms—One-third cash; balance at six months with interest at 10 per cent.

C. C. HANCOCK, Real Estate Agent.

june8-d3t

To Rent,

A NICE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a well of fine water, on Peters street, between Loyd and Washington Apply next door to

june8-d1t MRS. L. B. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THIS DATE, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of State Librarian for the distribution to the several Ordinaries in the counties of this State, the Laws and Journals of the last Legislature, Cobb's Statutes and Forms, and the 45th Georgia Reports, to-wit:

3,400 copies of the Laws,
544 copies of the Journals,
272 copies of the Georgia Reports,
500 copies of Cobb's Statutes and Forms.

The right to reject or accept any or all bids reserved.

By order of the Governor.

JOEL BRANHAM, State Librarian.

June 8, 1873—d2w

Government Sale at the Barracks,

Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., June 12th.

WILL be sold by T. C. Mayson, of the Live Auction House, a large and extensive lot of GOVERNMENT STORES, at the Barracks. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

june8—d1t J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Watson C. Millerd, of the county of Dade, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

june8-d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Reuben Wallis, of the county of Clayton, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

june8—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 7th day of June, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Lanis R. Graves, of Rome, county of Floyd and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

june8—d1t

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray on the 6th day of June, 1873, by J. C. Tucker, of Stone's District, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia, one red COW, about six years old, marked with a split in the right ear. Appraised by J. M. Bryant and J. J. Fain, freeholders of said district, to be worth twenty five dollars and who say it is worth fifty cents per day to feed her.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense and take her away, else she will be sold on the premises of said Tucker, the taker up, about nine miles from Atlanta, on the Campbellton road, on Monday the 16th day of June, 1873

JNO. T. COOPER, Clerk C. C. Printer's fee $3

june8-d1t

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray, on the 7th day of June, 1873, by A. S. King, of Stone's District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one DARK BAY HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, about 15 hands high, with blazed face and four white feet. Appraised by W. F. Harris and C. J. Thomason, freeholders of said district, to be worth forty dollars and who say it is worth one dollar per day to keep and feed it.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense and take it away, else it will be sold on the premises of said King, the taker up, about five miles from Atlanta, on the Green's Ferry road, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1873.

JNO. T. COOPER, Clerk C. C. Printer's fee $3

june8-d1t

Valuable Hotel Property For Sale.

—:—

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted by the Court of Ordinary of said Richmond county, Georgia, on the 9th day of May, 1873, will be sold at the Planter's Hotel in the city of Augusta, on the first Tuesday in July, 1873, at public outcry, between the legal hours of sale and to continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John A. Goldstein, deceased, consisting of house-hold and kitchen furniture, sheets, pillows, bolsters, pillow-cases, mattresses, spreads, blankets, curtains, carpets, towels, musquito nets, crockery and glass-ware, silver-ware, spoons, knives and forks, table ware and table furniture generally, extra beds and bedding, wine safes, etc., all of which is fully set forth in the inventory filed in office of Ordinary, being such personal property as is generally found at and used keeping a hotel.

Sold as the property of said John A. Goldstein, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay for all papers.

HANNAH GOLDSTEIN, Administratrix estate of John A. Goldstein.

The purchaser can arrange with owner to rent hotel. may25-d1awtd

TOUR OF EUROPE—No. 18

HANS AND HIS FARM

The Yellow and Blue Waters of Coblentz—Soldiers, Market Women, and Vegetables.

THE GIBRALTER OF THE RHINE

From Coblentz to Bingen on the Boat.

TERRACE, VINE, ROCK AND CASTLE.

A Sunday in Fair Bingen—Its Theatre and People.

CURIOSITY GLASSES.

Written Expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The vast plain about Cologne was heavily loaded with narrow strips of grain, roots, and, occasionally, grass. The farm lots are very small—perhaps, of less than ten acres in the average—and yet there is not a length of division fence. The only landmarks that Hans indulges in are stone posts at the corners, that show about a foot above the surface; and, instead of putting in a nice little square of wheat, and then one of oats, and one of potatoes, etc., he invariably cultivates his crops in long parallel strips which give a peculiar character to the landscape. Seen at a distance—on some hill-side, for instance—they resemble yellow, green and gray ribbons laid down to adorn our good old mother earth. The absence of fences and of grazing cattle sadly affects the beauty of German farm scenery; and the want of farm cottages or of any structures whatever, except now and then a wind-mill, helps on in the same unfortunate direction. When men do not live on the lands they cultivate we need not expect to find the happy reliefs of trees and shaded lanes, and the many charms that lovers of nature delight to gather about them. The German agriculturists live in little clustering red-roofed villages, from whence they go out to their fields; and philosophers who deal with social differences find in this a solution of some of the problems that German life presents.

Their farm implements are refreshingly clumsy as seen from a railroad car. The plow beams are supported by the small wheels of a wagon; the scythes are short, thick and inexpressibly clumsy; the grain cradles resemble, from the train, the nest of some uncouth bird; and their wheelbarrows have broken backs. This is, I confess, a very unpoetical prelude to a voyage up the most romantic part of

THE RIVER RHINE;

but I can't afford to erase so much copy to gratify fastidious tastes. The scenery is very flat and monotonous to the university town of Bonn. I took a ticket for Coblentz, as I had been told that the sublime beauty of the river does not "strike the beholder" to any great extent below that point; but after we passed Bonn I soon saw enough to make me wish myself out of the box in which we were packed like herrings, and on board one of the cool, breezy steamers that one, now and then, ran past on the placid water. A ride of two hours, however, set us down in the triangular town of Coblentz, and the two hours' recess before the departure of the boat gave me a chance to look around.

It has just about the population of Atlanta, including its strong garrison, (their garrison, not ours), but it does not at first seem that the two towns can pertain to the same civilization; that similar minds devised and inhabit them. Nature favored the Coblentzres, for she gave them the ground at the juncture of two handsome streams—the blue Rhine and the yellow Moselle. As far as my eye could reach from the pier, the yellow flood from France refused to mingle with the stronger German tide, preferring to flow, side by side, to the sea that luckily assimilates the implacabilities of puny streams when they come loaded with the spites and differences of their sources.

It was the weekly market day, and the market place and all the adjacent streets were full of women, who monopolize the vegetable trade. The town that day was composed of market women and the victorious legions in spiked helmets, with a slight seasoning of civilians. The soldiers were omnipresent, and so were the fortifications that frown on us from every side, making the city almost impregnable against military attack. A bridge of boats leads across the broad stream to the majestic fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibralter of the Rhine, situated on a precipitous and picturesque rock over four hundred feet above the water. An assaulting party, hurled against the rocky point by an ambitious General, would probably see more cruelty in the unrelenting rocks than picturesqueness. But to the Rhine.

The river of rivers, the river of literature, legend and ancient robbers, flows through a rocky gorge between Mayence and Bonn, a distance of eightly miles or more, crossing all the ranges of dwarf mountains at right angles. Wnat induced it to do so in the first instance is not within the province of this letter. It is sufficient that it does. Above or below this small section, the Rhine is common-place, meandering a flat fat valley of forty or fifty miles in width. One boat left about noon, and before dark we had surveyed the glories of the Rhine: the vine-terraced hills springing out of the blue waters so precipitously, that the antique villages—many of them surrounded by fragments of walls and towers of unmistakably Roman origin—have barely a foothold; and above the rapid river and little towns, above vineyards and modest spires on the bold commanding points, ruined ivy-mantled castles of the old Barons, whose occupation consisted in the plunder of traders, and in bickerings among themselves; with glimpses, now and then, behind the lofty castles of story, up through the ever-receding glens of the mountains of green delightful vales lifted high up in the pure air, and bearing little strips of yellow grain or home-like orchards—all blending in picturesque profusion to constitute the romantic land that Cæsar subdued, Charlemagne castled, and fairies, dwarfs and sprites have haunted ever since.

Bayard Taylor says that the Hudson would be finer than the Rhine if its mountain sides were dotted with old castles. This is not strictly correct so far as my eyes are concerned; and yet those old gray walls, so sublimely placed, go a good ways. One can sit under the awnings of a Rhine steamer, on a beautiful afternoon, and conjure fancies innumerable, build therefrom less substantial structures and create unlimited realms to order. With two or three exceptions they are only relics of past ages. An Irish gentleman has, I believe, restored the castle of Lahneck that stands on a rocky eminence, opposite the restored royal castle of Stolzenfels; and a Prussian prince revived the Rheinstein, the towers of which are past the rocks of the Lurlei, and not far below Bingen.

The old castles are assisted by the carefully constructed terraces for the vines, that occupy every inch of the rocky steeps from the waters' edge up to the summits of the precipitous hills. If the rocks do not lean over backwards they manage to grow a few vines against them. So valuable is the soil of this restricted district for wine growing that even the little garden patches are given over to the grape. It is terrace, vine, rock and castle all the way from Coblentz to Bingen.

The historic association, and, better still, the innumerable legends of the Rhine have done much for its matchless fame. Every castle and spot has a thrilling legend that we gladly listen to and fondly believe. I was going to tell one about the beautiful Hildegarde, who retired to the convent of Bonhofen at the base of the rock on which the castles stand that she should have presided over; but it is too long, and you can read it, with at least a hundred others, in any Rhenish hobgoblin book.

The shades of night were falling fast as up the Rhine your correspondent passed. And it was Saturday night, too, and he was alone, and a wish came over him for a quiet Sunday; and although the whole boat were going to either Mayence, Wiesbaden or Frankfort for Sunday, the familiar poem would come into his head over and over again, and so he just left them all for Bingen—

SWEET BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

The landlord of the handsome Victoria hotel must be vastly in Mrs. Norton's debt. I shall long remember my Sunday in fair Bingen. The morning was clear, cool and quiet; without rising I could see the vineyards across the river, with a ruined castle rising out of them, of course, and by turning a little the view included the Mouse tower in the middle of the Rhine; and then my eye caught some floating bathing houses that took all the romance away. If it was wrong to bathe in the legendary stream, I was sufficiently punished for its chilliness nearly benumbed me. Then I came back to breakfast, to letters for home, to a pleasant book, and, while the bells were ringing and the people were going into the church on the hill, to a clamber up among the trellises to which were lashed, by straw wisps, the growing vines that yield the rich vines of fame.

I met at dinner an Indianian, and a member of the press-gang; and towards evening we strolled together through the little town. It contains less than six thousand people but the streets are as well paved and as compactly built up as if it were a very great town. The location is on a sweeping curve of the river, at the foot of the narrow valley of the river Nahe. As we wandered along, past one of the public fountains that form such memorable pictures in Continental towns, amid the people who quietly occupy the whole street during their day of rest from grinding toil—the women with uncovered heads and hair neatly coiled and unadorned, the men with great pipes—we came to a rude entrance into which many people were passing, and we followed them. It was a theatre. The roof was incomplete, the scenery scanty, the orchestra limited; but here the people, Protestants and Catholics alike, come with their families to spend the evening, ordering great mugs of beer or whatever they want while they watch the reproduction of life's haps and mishaps on the rustic stage.

For fear that I may forget it entirely I had better mention here a contrivance that I have seen all the way from Belgium. It may help your lady readers to understand the singular and unaccountable curiosity that possesses their sisters on the other side of the wide water. The reasons for such wide differences in the human family I do not pretend to comprehend. The machine projects from the window a foot or more, and consists of a couple of mirrors so obliquely placed as to reflect everything that occurs on the street to a person in the deep retreats of the interior. Some of them have a third glass on top to telegraph the doings just under the window. The Germans are very queer in this respect. Why, one night travel from the American Dan to the American Beersheba and not find a dumb inanimate Paul Pry.

F.

☞ The St. Louis Republican says: "A Vienna correspondent of a Boston newspaper says that 'it makes his heart jump clear down into his boots to look at some of the belles of the Austrian capital.' How that fellow's heart could get into that locality without either temporarily removing his brains or enlarging his boots is what puzz'es us" Does the Republican mean to insinuate that the fellow's brains are in his heels.

☞ The Lynchburg (Va) Press says: "The amount of tobacco now coming to this market is almost fabulous. Every inch of space in our vast warehouses is being filled day after day with the fragrant weed. At no period since the war has so large an amount been brought to this city for sale, and indeed anterior to the war, we doubt if, at any season, the amount was larger. Notwithstanding the enormous quantities offered, prices are well maintained, keeping to the highest notch."

ASSISTANT BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—On Friday last the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, in session at Fayetteville, met with closed doors and balloted for an assistant Bishop of the Diocese. It is understood that several nominations were made. The most prominent before the convention, however, were Rev. A. A. Watson, of Wilmington, and Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., of San Francisco. On the thirty-fourth ballot Dr. Lyman was chosen and the choice was concurred in by the laity on the first ballot.

JUST AS I AM.

BY H. HELEN MUNEE.

Just as I am!
By grief oppressed!
Just as I am,
With guilt-stained breast;
Just as I am, I come to Thee,
Then spare, O God! and comfort me.

Just as I am!
Temptation bound!
Begirt by sins
That form around;
Just as I am I bend the knee,
And lift my soul, dear Lord, to Thee!

Just as I am!
Life sick and weak;
Just as I am!
Thy throne I seek;
No native health or strength is mine;
Endue me, Lord, with strength of thine!

Just as I am!
With hope o'ercast;
No way to turn
To in the past;
The present dark, the future cold;
My trust in Thee alone I hold.

Religious Information.

NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH ITEMS.

Zion's Herald, (Boston,) mourns over the falling away from the traditions of Methodism on the part of the later crop of preachers turned out by the churches. Theological schools who, instead of the rousing extempore style of their fathers, have substituted the indolent and spiritless habit of reading fully written sermons.

Rev. Wm. Tucker, D. D., formerly a Methodist minister, is now settled over the Universalist Church in Hamilton, Ohio, having received a "confirmatory letter of fellowship" from the Committee of Fellowship, Ordination and Discipline.

About one-half of the Methodist churches in the Fall River District, Providence Conference, devote the time of one Sabbath service to the Sunday school.

The music at St. Paul's (Methodist) church, Cincinnati, is greatly simplified by the omission of the interludes, and the congregation now accompanies the choir grandly in part of the service.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ITEMS.

Bishop Bedell, in his annual address to the late Convention, stated that there are now 116 Episcopal parishes in the diocese of Ohio, 108 clergymen, and 10,000 communicants.

The Conference of the Episcopal clergy in New York discussed with considerable animation the propriety of holding church fairs. It is not thought by many to be the proper thing to ask people to buy jim cracks at exorbitant prices, in order that the house of God may be decently furnished, or to coax them to send the Gospel to the heathen by gorging them with strawberries and cream.

St. George's Episcopal German Church, New York, is a novel experiment in church architecture. It has three stories, the first for a mission house, the second for the German, and the third for the English.

The Convention of the Episcopal church in Florida altered the constitution of the diocese, so that where the word Presbyter occurs, it was stricken out and the word Priest substituted.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

Nine hundred and ninety-three home missionaries were employed last year by the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, at average salaries of $275.

The Independent states that the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church, which is the English branch of the Free Church of Scotland, has voted (157 to 6) to form a union with the United Presbyterian Church in England. Over the border the project of an incorporated union has been abandoned, and the only thing to be attempted is what is called the "Mutual Eligibility Scheme." This is merely an effort to bring about a change in the rules of the three Presbyterian bodies of Scotland, by which a minister in any one of them may be eligible to be called to a pastoral charge in either of the other.

BAPTIST CHURCH ITEMS.

In Virginia the Baptists have 615 schools, 5,027 officers and teachers, 34,600 scholars, and 1,500 baptisms of members of the schools during the past year.

The Baptists of South Russia continue to be subjected to severe persecutions. Excessive fines and imprisonments are inflicted by the priests and local authorities as the penalty for leaving the Greek church.

A friend of Rev. Dr. Neal, an eminent Baptist minister of Boston, has sent him on a summer tour to Europe, free of all costs.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ITEMS.

The Catholics of Chester, Illinois, are building a large church.

The German Catholics of Cambriaborough have secured fifty acres, a mile from that place, for the purposes of a cemetery, monastery and college.

The net proceeds of the late fair in aid of the Orphan's Home, Nashville, Tenn., was $4,374 30.

St. Louis is about to found a Catholic protectory.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Universalist minister of New York, has sailed for Europe to enjoy a summer's relaxation.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The spiritualists are to have a great gathering in Illinois, the middle of June.

Rev. Celia Burleigh has resigned her pastorate at Brooklyn, Conn., in consequence of failing health.

According to Methodist statistics, the increase of their denomination in the United States for twenty years has been fifty per cent. greater than the increase of population.

The plan of visitation for the Southern Methodist Bishops includes thirty-five conferences, divided into eight districts. Among the conferences named are four in Texas, one in Illinois, and three on the Pacific.

FOREIGN CHURCH ITEMS.

The Rationalists of Germany are engaged in a revision of the Bible, which they propose to call the Protestant Bible of the New Testament.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, at Odessa, report a sale of forty thousand copies of the new edition of the New Testament in Russia during the first six months of its circulation.

There are 870 Mormons in Manchester.

The Earl of Derby will lay the foundation stone of the Rev. Newman Hall's new chapel at the south side of Westminster bridge in June.

The Sunday School cause is gaining ground and friends in Germany.

Great Britain has 21 missionary societies.

A memorial against Romish practices in the Church of England, signed by upwards of 60,000 persons, has been presented to Archbishops of the church.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Pastors' Association of New York, embracing ministers of various denominations, has been considering, at several of its recent meetings, what could and should be done to rescue church music from systematic perversion, and introduce congregational singing.

A Wall street broker, on being elected trustee in one of the New York city churches, accepted the position with the assurance that he was not expected to stand up in meeting and pray, but that the principal duty would be to make up deficiencies in the running expenses of the church.

The Religio-Philosophical Society, of Chicago, has granted a letter of fellowship to Mrs. Sophia Wools, of Burlington, Vt., constituting her a regular minister of the gospel, and authorizing her to solemnize marriages according to law.

There is a lay preacher in Northern Indiana, a converted Brahmin, who has been officiating as a lay preacher for fifteen years, who refuses all compensation for his services.

The Texas papers state that at least forty new towns are springing up on the railroad lines, which are greatly in need of ministerial labor.

One of the notable ministers of Boston is Rev. C. A. Bartol, D. D., who preaches in an old-fashioned church, fronting a beautiful park on Cambridge street.

Extraordinary Frauds in England.

The death of John Henry Skyrme, solicitor in extensive practice at Ross, Herefordshire, has created great excitement in that locality. After about twenty-four hours of occasional frightful convulsions, he died. In two days he was buried, and the town, out of respect, partly closed all shops. All the officials of the town followed his corpse to the grave. He was clerk to the commissioners, lieutenant of the volunteers, etc., and every honor was paid to his memory. Laudatory notices appeared in the two local newspapers, with marks of mourning. He was supposed to be a rich man, holding more house property in and around the town than any other person, as well as a fine landed estate near the town, and a large one near Usk, in Monmouthshire, called Court St. Lawrence.

Scarcely had the grave been closed, however, before a strange revulsion of feeling ran through the town. People began to find they were victims of fraud. Forgeries turned up at once of astounding character—sham mortgages, suppression of deeds, sales of property previously mortgaged, involving ruin to numerous families. A lady of Hereford let him have £11,700 to invest and that had been embezzled. A gentleman of Hereford let him have every pound he was worth to place on mortgage; he has deeds, but they represent only a forgery.

A brother attorney in the town is victimized by another sham mortgage. A lady bought a house, and it belonged to a builder; he suppressed one set of deeds and supplied another. The extent of the frauds can only be guessed at present. He has an overdrawn banking account of £20,000, and he owes large sums in Glouchester. The tradesmen of Ross all more or less involved. His credit was good for any amount, and now it appears there will not be a penny divided for any one. It is scarcely possible to adequately describe the excitement and pain and disappointment which have been caused in the town. The late Mr. Skyrme was one of the most respected in the place—open-handed and open-hearted, generous to a fault, accessible and pleasant, without pretension or pride; living apparently within his means, with a young wife and a baby, and all appeared happiness and propriety. Many shook their heads at his wide building and other speculations, but as to fraud no one dreamt about it.

It appears he made a will the day he took ill; and the symptoms of his sudden illness, the fact that that day he had been to meet exasperated creditors in Gloucester, and that in a few days a forgery must come to light, point to poison as the probable cause of death.

☞ Count Sclopis, one of the notable men at the Conference at Geneva, has presented to the universary library, at Turin, all the documents connected with that body. They form more than forty large volumes, magnificently bound.

☞ Mr. Nast is at present engaged in making illustrations for Harper's "Household Edition of Dickens." The illustrations to Pickwick will be from his pencil; and it is safe to predict that the wit and humor of the great novelist will find a rare interpreter in the greatest and most versatile caricaturist of this country.

☞ Mr. Washburne has had compiled from the records of the Paris legation two large volumes of the diplomatic correspondence growing out of the Franco-German war, embracing every thing of interest connected with the war so far as our legation was concerned. This valuable collection has been placed in the State Department at Washington, and will prove of great value to future historians.

☞ William Howitt, now in his seventy-sixth year, is preparing for publication a translation of "The Religion of Rome Described by a Roman." The recent publication of the work in Rome caused a commotion among the priesthood, and its translation into English is undertaken with the author's permission. Mr. Howitt has written an introduction, which is itself being translated into the German and other languages. It is now forty-nine years since William and Mary Howitt published "The Fores Minstrel," and since then he has been pretty steadily writing.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of DABNEY & BARNES, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

J. H. DABNEY.
J. D. BARNES.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6th, 1873.

HAVING purchased the interest of John H. Dabney in the aforesaid firm, and associated with me my nephew, WM. H. SMITH, the business will be conducted under the same and style of J. D. BARNES & CO., who will continue the

Family Grocery and Provision Business,

AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner Decatur and Bell Streets,

Hoping, by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. We assume all liabilities of the late firm of Dabney & Barnes.

J. D. BARNES,
WILLIE H. SMITH.

In retiring from the firm of Dabney & Barnes, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm as live business men, and every way worthy the confidence of the citizens of Atlanta.

june7—d3t J. H. DABNEY.

AT AUCTION,

House and Lot on Peachtree Street.

North half of Residence Lot of Noah R. Fowler.

Sale on premises Monday afternoon, June 9th, at 6 o'clock. (Cool of the evening.)

Col. G. W. Adair has kindly consented to extend the professional courtesy, and will act as salesman on this occasion.

THIS property is located on Peachtree street, about two hundred yards beyond the Governor's mansion, and adjoins the property of D Dougherty on the north, and is immediately across the street from the residence of F. P. Rice, J. R. Wylie and Ed. Platt. The house has six rooms, besides pantry and kitchen. The lot fronts fifty feet, (including alley,) extending back two hundred feet, to R. C. Mitchell's lot.

The main value of this property is in the lot and the location. The entire thoroughfare, from the Railroad to city limits, is acknowledged the best and most pleasant in the city, and it has been apparent for many years that residence property on this street has brought and is now bringing better prices than any other in the city. The property in question is just a pleasant distance out.

Terms of Sale—Half cash, balance six, twelve and eighteen months, with ten per cent. interest per annum. Free ride on Street cars.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
june7-c2: Real Estate Agents, Alabama St.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York.

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-d1f

NOTICE.

W. L. ELTON, for several years past Director of Music at the Episcopal Military Academy of Connecticut, and now Organist and Conductor of Music at St. Philip's Church, will take a limited number of scholars on the piano in harmony and in vocal culture. Best of references given.

Communications left at Phillips & Crew, or Guilford, Wood & Co's. Music Store will receive prompt attention.

june3-d1y

J. W. SPARKS & SON.

MEAT STALL, Peachtree Street, opposite National Hotel.

Best Tennessee and Kentucky Beef, Mutton and Pork, Corned Beef and fresh Sausage on hand. Meats kept on ice until called for. june1-d1w

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,

may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 2 Wall Street.

Authorized Capital $300,000.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Collections made at all points in the United States. Interest allowed on deposits. (also chartered to negotiate loans, sureties or credit, buy and sell promissory notes, railroad and State bonds, and all other valuables.) W. L. GORDON, President.

J. M. WILLIS, Cashier.

Among the stockholders are: E. W. Holland, J. E. Brown, John Neal, Henry Jackson, W. L. Gordon, J. H. Lowe, Hon. Dawson A. Walker, Hon G. N. Lester, W. S. Thomson, Captain J. A. Fitten, C. W. Henderson, W. M. Lowry, J. L. Wooten, Alabama.

june6-eod1m

FOR RENT.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished, in a central locality, very cheap. The surroundings and neighborhood delightful.

Apply to WALLACE & FOWLER,
june6-d3t Real Estate Agents.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE.

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before).....$1.60 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ **CAUTION.** ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Rent.

AN eight room furnished house in a central locality. Very cheap. Apply to

june6-d3t WALLACE & FOWLER.

GRAND PICNIC
AND
OPEN AIR CONCERT
AT WEST END PARK,

Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

Given by GATE CITY BAND, assisted by PROF. FRETER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

☞ Proceeds to go towards buying new Banners and musical instruments for the Band.

Tickets to be had of any member of the Band, Phillips and Crew, and G. L. Brantley. Cars will run until 11 p.m.

To the Relatives of Charles Wh

BY corresponding with me you can learn of [illegible] left by him that you can get. He may have changed name, if so I do not know it. He is dead. He was between 40 and 50 years old. [illegible] to Mississippi, thence to this country. Left [illegible]

DR. F. M. CHAMBERS,
Austin, Texas, P.O. Box [illegible]
june6 w1y

LOST HORSE.—Strayed from my lot on Pryor street, in this city, on Monday evening, the 2d inst., my horse, a very dark bay, medium size, about nine years old. The horse was owned [illegible] very recently, by Mr. Perigen. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received and compensation for any trouble or expense furnished.

S. A. SPENCE.
June 6-1f.

WEED

IT WILL sew every kind of goods and thread.

Does not soil the work or the garments of the operator.

Its needle is easier set than in any other.

None of its parts ever break or use.

It will sew from finest to heaviest without change.

The seam is elastic and does not break or draw after washing.

The most delicate woman has strength to run it.

It is the Latest Improved Shuttle Machine.

There is Not a Single Spring Motion in It.

It does not waste thread.

People who have it are pleased with it, and do not wish to exchange for any other.

Agents Wanted in Every County and Town.

Address
WEED S. M. CO.,
Box 449 Atlanta, Ga.

WEED FAMILY FAVORITE WEED

may18-d1m

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

No. 20 Alabama St., Atlanta,

Are now prepared to furnish planters with the Best Mowers and Reapers,
Hay Forks and Horse Rakes,
Scythes and Cradles,
Thrashers and Powers,
(with or without Separator,)

Also have a general assortment of Agricultural implements, Feed Cutters and Barrows, Pumps, Pipe, etc., etc.

Agents for
Brown's Celebrated Cotton Gin,
Texas Cotton Press,
Blandy's Steam Engines and Saw Mills.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.
may9-d1m

IN the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Isaac Bates.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Isaac Bates, of the county of Gordon, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said district.

Calhoun, Ga., June 4, 1873.

ROBERT A. TERRELL,
june4-1aw3w Assignee.
☞ Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of John F. Johnson, of the county of Morgan, adjudged a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate and effects of the above named Bankrupt, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition in said Court.

ALBERT W. REYER,
may28-d1w3w Assignee.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Levi C Wells, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Levi C. Wells, of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district, May 31, 1873.

THOMAS T. WESTMORELAND,
june1-d1aw3w Assignee.

IN the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Wm Warren, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Wallis Warren, in the county Floyd who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district, May 5, 1873.

PETER B. SHIRLEY, Assignee.
june1-d1aw3w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Charles S. Dorsett.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Charles S. Dorsett, of Gordon county, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. May 30, 1873.

AUGUSTUS B. CULBERSON, Assignee.
may31—d1aw3w
☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Richard J. Mosely—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Richard J. Mosely, of Morgan county, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said district.

PATRICK H. BURNEY, Assignee.
Madison, Ga., May 30, 1873.
may31—d1aw3w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Andrew J. Covington.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Andrew J. Covington, of Cherokee county, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. May 31, 1873.

J. J. A. SHAFF, Assignee.
may31—d1aw3w
☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William Watkins.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William Watkins, of Atlanta, in county of Fulton, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petitions by the District Court for said District. May 30, 1873.

AUGUSTUS B. CULBERSON, Assignee.
may31—d1aw3w
☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

"A life on the ocean wave!"
The man who wrote it was green,
He never had been to sea,
And a storm he never had seen.

He never had been aroused
From the morning's gentle doze
By the sound of splashing water,
As it fell from that horrid nose!

He never had heard a man
Scrubbing right over his head,
With a noise sufficient to rouse
From the grave the slumbering dead.

He never had seen a fat woman
Growing thinner day by day,
And leaning over the vessels side,
Throwing herself AWAY.

While people looked carelessly on,
Though in tears the woman may be,
And unfeelingly say it is nothing at all,
But the rolling of the sea.

And, oh! he never has been sea sick,
And crept into bed with his coat,
While every motion increased his throes,
And his feelings were all in his throat.

Slaughter House Butter.

WHAT THE GUESTS OF FASHIONABLE HOTELS EAT DAILY.

From the New York Sun.

A company has been organized in this city, with a capital of $500,000, for the manufacture of butter. It is claimed that the butter is genuine, the means of producing it being alone artificial; in other words, the discoverer affirms that the article is not merely butyrous, but in every respect the complete and perfect thing, as agreeable, nutritious, and usable as the best Orange county butter.

A gentleman of recognized ability as a chemist is the fortunate introducer of this new wonder. Several persons of wealth have bought stock, and in a week or two the manufacture will be conducted on a very large scale. The temporary offices of the Oleo-Margarine Manufacturing Company, as the corporation is called, are at 40 Broadway, and their manufactory in Forty-fifth street.

Arrangements have been made for securing better accommodations in Fiftieth street, and very soon the market will be fully supplied with the new product. At present the demand for the article is so great that it is beyond the capacity of the company to supply it. The profits are expected to be over 100 per cent.

FASHIONABLE HOTEL BUTTER.

As this city-made Orange county butter is used in many of the most fashionable hotels and restaurants, both for cooking and the table, it may be interesting to the readers of the Sun to learn something of the method in which it is made. In the first place, agents are employed to visit the slaughter houses and to buy all the beef fat usually styled suet. This suet is carted to the butter factory and cleansed. Then it is put into ordinary meat choppers and minced fine. It is afterward placed in a boiler, with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of the suet, and they are melted. The refuse or membrane goes to the bottom of the water, the oily substance floats and is removed. This latter consists of butter matter and stearine. A temperature of 80 degrees melts the former and leaves the stearine at the bottom. The latter matter, or cream, is drawn off; then about thirteen per cent. of fresh milk is added and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for ten or fifteen minutes. The result is Orange county butter at about one-half the usual cost.

BUTTER FOR SUMMER TOURISTS.

All the leading steamship lines between here and Europe are to be supplied this summer with the newly-invented butter. In taste and appearance it is precisely similar to the finest country butter, made from the milk of the live cows. Several of the leading men in the butter trade have purchased stock, as have also many of the Presidents of the steamship lines and the proprietors of the leading hotels.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus has testified to the success of the new method of butter manufacture, and prophesies great prosperity for the new corporation.

Prof. Paraf, the discoverer, expects that the new product will drive live cow butter out of the market altogether. The few unscientific outsiders who are acquainted with the facts now first made public, regard the whole thing with amazement. It seems extremely odd to them that the same carcass which furnishes a fresh steak for breakfast should also supply the Orange county butter which they spread upon their accompanying hot rolls.

The Internationale.

The following is an extract from the blasphemous programme just put forth by the Internationalists, or Communists, of Spain. In that country they take to themselves the title of *Descamisados*—the shirtless:

"Disembarrassed from that bugbear which is called God, and His mission reduced to that of frightening children, we will see the end of those industries called religions, which only serve to maintain those buffoons, the priests, whose mission consists in cheating and deceiving fools. This is our programme, but before it is put in progress it is necessary that society should be purged. A blood-letting is indispensable—short, but grand and extraordinary. The putrid branches of the social tree are about to be cut off, in order that it may grow vigorous and sound. Such are our desires and aspirations; and now that ye know them, tremble, ye citizens, for your tyranny is nearing its end. Make way for the *Descamisados!* Our black banner is unfurled. War to the family! War to property! War against God."

The Largest Cotton Claim Yet Allowed.

By reference to our telegraph columns it will be seen the Court of Claims has allowed a claim of Thomas S. Metcalf's estate of $485,245, being the largest cotton claim yet allowed.—*Exchange.*

The writer well remembers being in Augusta one day during the war. Sherman's army was abreast of Milledgeville with its wings on the Central and on the Georgia Railroads. Augusta was defended by five Generals and six proclamations. Everybody supposed it would be burned as Atlanta had been. All the cotton in town, including the Metcalf lot, was piled in the middle of the streets. Metcalf that day offered us all he had at $1 per bale in gold, which offer was declined. "There is a tide in affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads to fortune."—*Macon Enterprise.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

TATE SPRINGS,
East Tennessee.

TATE SPRINGS are situated in the beautiful and fertile Bean's Station Valley, one and a half miles from Clinch Mountain, and 17 miles from Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, from which point a daily mail is received. They are surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, in one of the highest and driest sections in East Tennessee, in the immediate vicinity of Chalybeate, Alum, Red, White and Black Sulphur Waters, and, all things considered, we are bound to acknowledge in this, as in all nature, the superior wisdom of the Creator in locating this inestimable blessing to mankind.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad South for round trip tickets, which may be obtained at all the large cities and towns.

DAILY LINE OF HACKS.

Contracts are made with competent and responsible parties to run a daily line of hacks from Morristown to the Springs. The hacks will be new, and of the most comfortable and modern styles, gotten up expressly for this line. They are to meet all passenger trains at the depot, and look after the comfort and accommodation of all persons passing over their line. The hacks make their trips in day time.

Ladies and families traveling alone will be especially looked after and cared for, and their baggage also.

Hacks leave the Tarley House immediately after the arrival of trains. By this means any Express or other packages can be conveyed to or from Morristown to the Springs.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The accommodations are still being extended, so that we hope to be prepared to entertain all of our guests comfortably. Among the new improvements are—

A spacious Ball Room.
A series of Bath Rooms.
The Grounds are much improved.
A Livery Stable well stocked.

The Proprietors claim to have superior advantages over any preceding season, having all their public rooms ready at the opening of the season, a good stock of supplies on hand, and an experienced class of servants employed.

The rooms are principally cottage, with porches, fire places, and wardrobes or closets.

Good Bowling Alleys for gratuitous use of guests. In addition to which we expect to have a Band of Music.

The Proprietors assert their determination to spare no trouble or expense to render guests comfortable and to promote their improvement.

RATES OF BOARD.

The Springs are open for the reception of visitors at all times.

Per Month—June at $40, $12 00 per week, $1 75 per day. July, August and September, each, at $45 00 per month, $13 per week, $2 00 per day. October same as June.

THE WATERS.

The Water is recommended in the cure of all derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and diseases originating with the Organs.

OUR RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTIES.

Our resident physician makes a specialty of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Wind Pipe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Consumption in its first and second stages. Also many diseases of the Heart, both functional and organic, and of all the diseases for which we recommend the water, using all the modern appliances.

REGULAR SANITARIUM.

We keep a regular Sanitarium during the winter months. Water has the same effects all seasons of the year.

SHIPPING WATER.

We are now shipping large quantities of the water, and it is giving general satisfaction. We deliver it at Morristown Depot in good iron hooped barrels at $5 per barrel.

For pamphlets, etc., address

E. O. TATE,
junc5-dtf Bean Station E. Tennessee.

Atlanta Water Cure.
DR. F. KALOW,
Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Stricture, Gonorrhœa,* Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

This method of treatment is the most rapid, safest and only sure cure. Particular attention given to the cure of Summer Complaint. Teething period of children. Dysentary, after a few hours, will be sufficient for a cure. MENINGITIS, no danger when people call me immediately at the symptoms. This treatment gives a white and soft skin, and everybody will learn to treat his family at Acute diseases.

may13—d1y

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "MOUSE CREEK HOTEL," Mouse Creek, Tennessee, has leased the above Springs and will open the Hotel at White Cliff, for the reception of guests by 3d of June. These Springs are

Situated on Chilhowee Mountain,

Monroe county, East Tennessee, sixteen miles from Mouse Creek, the nearest point from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. They are located at an elevation of about 1200 feet above Conasauga Valley, in a dry, pure and very invigorating atmosphere, affording an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

The Proprietor will run a daily line of Hacks between Mouse Creek and the Springs, making connections with trains.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board and lodging per day	$ 2 00
" " " week	9 00
" " " month	30 00

J. H. MAGILL, Proprietor,
Mouse Creek and White Cliff.

may30—d1m-sun-tues-thurs

SWEET SPRINGS,
Monroe County, West Va.

THIS well known and favorite WATERING PLACE will be open on the 15th of June, with ample accommodations for 600 guests.

TERMS—$3 per day; $75 for one month; $60 per month for two or more months.

For further information apply to

GEORGE McGOVERN,
junet-sodtilljuly1 Superintendent.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

THE United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in known in its self-preserving properties. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally, have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the Paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pyrical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and for testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
237 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. apr16-deod3m

PUMPS! PUMPS!
THE CELEBRATED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP!

As these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. Have them pulled for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.
jan27— [July4-d12mo] apr27—

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

WE call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

—:o:—

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.
Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

PRACTICE ECONOMY!!

WE SELL THE ORIGINAL

Gooch Patent Ice Cream Freezer,

THE ONLY

Practical and Economical and Complete

FREEZER

IN THE MARKET.

Call and purchase of us at our risk.

Water Coolers and Stoves for Everybody

RUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
may18-d1m No. 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

to patrons. Goods for sale will be brought to their house

Free of Charge!

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Atlanta National Bank,
Citizens Bank of Georgia,
State National Bank,
J H James, Banker,
W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & B F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers.
J R Wilier & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts,
M C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merchants,
Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists,
Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers,

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T. M. Clarke & Co.
apr13—d-tf

A. T. FINNEY,
MANUFACTURER
—AND—
Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockawaya, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Carriages Renovated on Short Notice and all work warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

1873. DRUGS. 1873.
HENRY C. POPE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggist and Apothecary,
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Fine Soaps and Toilet Articles.

HAVING recently received a large and fresh stock of Goods in his line, would respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS to his GOODS and PRICES. All Goods warranted to be as represented.

The PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT is complete in every respect, and is presided over by a THOROUGH AND COMPETENT DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST, and Physicians can RELY upon having their prescriptions compounded CORRECTLY, from Pure and Fresh Medicines, at all hours.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. All Goods carefully packed and shipped without delay. Price lists furnished upon application.

1873. DRUGS. 1873.
apr13—sun3mos

W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Whitehall Street.

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING DAILY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Blank Books, Initial Paper, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Slates, Chalk Crayons, Bill Files, Letter Files, Invoice Files, Envelopes, Pencils, Ink, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Mucilage, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Copying Ink, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Printers' Cards, Flat Papers,

VISITING CARDS

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY HOUSE.

As we make a speciality of Stationery of course we are prepared to sell as cheap as any house South, and guarantee to do so.

Orders for Job Printing, Ruling and Binding of every description solicited, guaranteeing work to be as good and prices as low as any house South.

apr13-dly. W. M. PENDLETON & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bargains, Bargains!

—:o:—

GEORGE E. WARD & CO.,
The People's Clothiers, at the Old London Store,

ARE DETERMINED TO SELL GOODS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Our motto is "QUICK TRADE AND SMALL PROFITS."

No one should purchase elsewhere before they examine our fine stock. FURNISHING GOODS a Specialty.

Don't forget the number—7 Marietta street. may18-d1m

Empire Steam Planing Mill
—AND—
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

—:O:—

J. C. PECK & CO.,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.
Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.
Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

—:o:—

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.
Atlanta, Georgia,

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, J. H. ELLSWORTH, L. H. BALL.
feb1—26m

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route
REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
—VIA—
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,
AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA
Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,
—AND THE—
Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
—— WITH ONE OF THE ——
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

OF the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to invalids and pleasure seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enables them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make closer connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the Line:

C. I. TROWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent,
H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N. C.
may3-d6m

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873.

Our Sunday Edition.

We will send our Sunday edition alone to subscribers, by mail, at two dollars per annum.

☞ That excellent paper the Senois Journal enters upon its third year. It is a good paper and has our hearty wishes for its continued prosperity.

☞ The Northern papers are very plainly declaring that the necessity has come for Mr. Beecher to break his "brave silence" and disprove the charges against his character.

☞ Grant has made Bingham Minister to Japan. Bingham was implicated in the Credit Mobilier fraud, took the back pay steal, was repudiated by his constituents, and of course Grant could not overlook his trancendant fitness as a Radical representative.

Senator Thurman's Back Pay.

Senators Thurman and Sherman agreed, after the back pay was voted, to let their respective amounts lie in the Treasury and go to the surplus fund. It seems that two years would elapse before it could thus be converted, and it is understood that Judge Thurman will consequently at once draw and deposit his back pay in the United States Treasury. He freely states his purpose not to receive it.

Crime as a Matter of Sex.

One Dr. Ed. Jarvis, of Boston, has been probing into the statistics of crime and furnishes some curious facts. Men do crime most against person and property to benefit themselves at the expense of others. Women do crime mainly from sensuality and against their own interest. Male crimes are selfish. Female crimes are self-sacrifice. Mens' offences are graver and hurt society more. Male offenders largely outnumber female.

Woman Labor.

The women are eulogizing their sphere of labor. We are glad of this. The Woman's Art Department of the Cooper Institute in New York is a fine thing. Hosts of women have been taught photography in all its branches. Thirty-eight women out of a class of forty just through are now earning their own living at good rates.

At this institution women are taught drawing, painting, modeling, telegraphy, wood engraving, etc.

CONTRACTS FOR "FUTURES."

How a Southern Board of Trade Views Them.

The serious losses which have resulted from extensive dealings in "futures" have been general throughout the South, and in some instances the parties concerned, in order to save themselves, have taken their cases into court, and through legal technicalities have been enabled to escape the direful effects of their speculative madness. Recently, it will be remembered, a plea of defense was set up in a litigation between a cotton and commission firm in New York and a Montgomery cotton man, in which were involved points calculated to cast odium and discredit upon the mercantile interests of the latter city. At a meeting of the Board of Trade in Montgomery a day or two since, this subject was discussed at length, and a preamble declaring the case, and the following resolutions were introduced; and,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board, that all contracts for the sale or purchase of cotton or other produce for future delivery, shall be performed in good faith, whether the law would enforce the contracts or not; and that without expressing my opinion as to the legality or illegality of such contracts, this Board feels it to be its duty to denounce the repudiation of such contracts, placing them on a footing of all others, so long as they are of almost universal practice in commercial communities.

This action is but just and proper, and clearly evinces a determination to maintain the high reputation for honor and integrity of the merchants of Montgomery no matter what the sacrifice.

Our Texas Delegation.

The Georgia darkey that a traveling correspondent overhauls, furnished a very good text for a few practical remarks. He had left the little old cabin down the lane, with all its attendant comforts and associations, to catch a portion of the golden shower that is supposed to fall all over the Lone Star State. He found plenty of work, and the wages all that had been promised. Instead of fifteen dollars a month he received thirty dollars, but he was no better off at the end of the month. "As I was saying," remarked the colored philosopher, "I can get thirty dollars a month chopping wood, but It takes it all to buy rations; and I can't study it out that I am doin' better than I did in old Georgia on half so much a month."

It is a very green political economist who expects to find a land in which he can gather high wages or profits, while he pays out low prices for what he needs. The manufacturer or dealer who pays high wages, must receive corresponding prices. Prices always go up together or nearly together. The tendency towards equalization is steady and sure; and any branch of trade or industry that does not share the general advance inevitably disappears.

A general rise in prices necessitates the turning over of more money, and this often leads unthinking people to believe that the times are prosperous and money abundant, when the reverse is apt to be the case. High prices all around never bring increased comfort to the toiling crowd of humanity. There are undoubtedly a few exceptional cases of good fortune among the thousands of men who have left the homes of their ancestors in our good old commonwealth, for Texas; but the general testimony comes back to the friends they left behind them, that the Texan El Dorado is not over and above satisfactory. Like the interviewed Africans, they had not sufficiently investigated the relative cost of living—the high price of merchandize, machinery, and all articles in a land so far removed from the sources of supply. As a rule they accumulate no more money at the end of the year; but they or their loved ones are pretty sure to accumulate some of the distressing pain-wracking complaints that accompany rich lands in new countries. If they could return to their old home, without loss of pride or money, both Texas and Arkansas would witness a surprising exodus.

☞ The appointment of John A. Bingham to the Japanese mission is a practical and unequivocal endorsement from the Presidential office of the Credit Mobilier, for he profited more largely by the scheme than most of his colleagues, holding twenty shares of the "fat" to Garfield's ten, etc. The active part that he took in the passage of the salary grab may also have been a lucky circumstance in his favor before his district had dropped him, and the Cleveland Herald, a leading Radical paper in Ohio, says the appointment will be condemned by the Republicans of that State.

Cotton—No. 40.

The receipts this week are 25,000 bales, 14,000 more than last year, and 3,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 20,000 bales, compared with 12,000 last year and 24,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 3,000 bales, compared with 2,000 last year and 4,000 the year before.

We have had another week of rain. The thermometer has averaged 80 degrees at noon; three days clear, cool and very windy, and four days cloudy and warm; light showers most of the time three days; with heavy rains a part of the time, both day and night.

This week, last year, the thermometer was 85 degrees at noon; clear and warm every day.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 79 degrees at noon; clear and warm most of the week, with light showers on two days.

We have now had six weeks of rainy weather, and, as we suggested last week, might be the case, this week has been the wettest of the season.

Loud complaints of too much rain and grassy cotton are coming from all parts of the country; also a scarcity of hands—one dollar a day being freely offered for farm hands, when forty to fifty cents is the customary price.

This complaint of want of hands is not because they are really scarce, but because planters have over-cropped themselves, and and it is impossible for the hands to do the work apportioned to them this wet weather. If these rains continue the cotton will be choked with grass; and not only will the growth be stopped and the crop be late, but much of it will have to be abandoned, as extra hands cannot be procured. If the rains stop now, and dry, hot weather comes on, the crop can still be saved; but a few weeks more of this warm, wet weather will put much of it past redemption.

The cotton that is clear of grass and has been chopped out to a stand is growing finely and looking as well as possible, as the stand is fine everywhere; but the whole crop is from two to three weeks later than last year. Blooms were plenty last year a week earlier than this; but, so far, we have not heard of one, whilst last year, the first bloom had been reported for two weeks at this time.

Cotton caterpillars are reported, on reliable authority, in Alabama, Florida and Georgia. These destructive insects have been reported in the cotton fields every year since the war: 1866, from Texas, July 1; 1867, from Texas, July 15; 1868, from Georgia, July 1; 1869, from Florida and Texas, June 18; 1:70, from Texas, July 15; 1871, from Texas, August 4; 1872, from Texas, June 21; 1873, from Alabama, May 28. The cotton was stripped of its leaves and young fruit in 1866, 1838 and 1872, in an average of ten weeks from their first appearance. If they should destroy any portion of the crop this year, it will likely be about first week in August, which will be from two to three weeks earlier than usual. The course of these insects is to appear in a few fields in the low, wet places, very early; in about three weeks they are reported everywhere, and from this time it is about six to seven weeks before the fields of cotton are entirely destroyed.

After they become general the different crops of worms follow each other about every fifteen days, and it takes the third crop to be numerous enough to destroy the cotton.

Five years since the war, they have disappeared at the end of from two to three months without doing much damage.

If this wet weather should continue for two months more it is likely that half the crop would be destroyed south of latitude 32 degrees; but it is likely we shall have hot, dry weather for some time, at the end of this rainy season; and if so, the caterpillar may pass off without doing any damage. The market in New York has been quiet and steady all the week with increased business. Sales 8,000 bales of spots and 90,000 bales of contracts. The cause of this better feeling is the falling off in the receipts, the increasing scarcity of good cotton and the rapid decrease of the stocks at our ports, as they have fallen off 83,000 bales in two weeks. This is the first time in five years the market has been at one price so long.

The market in Liverpool has been open only four days of this week, and as the tone of the market has been dull the sales have been small. Manchester has reduced her stock 24,000 bales this week. The principal cause of this extreme dullness in the Liverpool market has been the rise in the rate of interest to 7 per cent. Our letters from the rate of interest was 3½ per cent., and in ten weeks it has risen to 7 per cent., with the fear that it may go still higher. But, as the government is about authorizing the Bank of England to increase her circulation thirty millions of dollars, it is likely the highest point has been reached. This high price of money in England is not certainly against cotton, as the effect is to make gold and exchange higher here and thus enable exporters to pay more for cotton. Last fall the price of money in England was the same as now; November 7th it rose from 6 to 7 per cent., making a rise of 3½ per cent. in eight weeks, and many persons feared it would soon be 10 per cent. but in five weeks it had fallen to 5 per cent.

The effect of this rise in money, last year, was to depress cotton 1-2 a cent in one week, in Liverpool; but the next week there was a sharp rise again.

There are now 211,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool; of which 75,000 will be due and should be received there next week.

For the week ending May 30th, the receipts at Bombay were 35,000; shipments to Great Britain 37,000; to continent 2,000. The total receipts at and shipments from Bombay, for past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Total receipts	884,000	819,000	730,000	834,000
" shipm'ts	550,000	620,000	534,000	647,000
	334,000	199,000	196,000	177,000

From this it will be seen that the stock on hand in Bombay is less than at same time in four years, and only about half as much as in 1870; and as it is now time for the Monsoon to break, when the natives will be too busy preparing their land for planting to deliver their cotton at market, it is likely the exports from Bomby will be small for some time.

The receipts, particularly at those ports which claim the west, seem to show exhaustion. The receipts at Memphis have dropped suddenly, being only 30 per cent. of what they were three weeks since, whilst last year and the year before the decrease in same time, was very small.

Of the 85,000 bales, stock at New Orleans, 45,000 bales are either on shipboard or engaged to be shipped, and this amount would have been much larger but that vessels have been very scarce there for some time. This accounts, in part, for the large receipts at New York (where vessels are plenty) of cotton that usually goes to New Orleans.

As some of our friends wish to know the amount of American cotton that Liverpool will be likely to have, up to November 1st, we have prepared the following table, which will approximate the amount. From May 30th—22 weeks—to October 31st:

Stock at ports	285,000
To be received up to September 1	180,000
	465,000
Our spinners will take	150,000
	315,000
Export to continent	100,000
	315,000
Stock in ports September 1	69,000
Export to Liverpool	146,000
Stock in Liverpool	364,000
Afloat for Liverpool	208,000
Export last week	32,000
22 weeks' supply, 35,000 per week	770,000

The amount shipped from August 29th to October 3d, five weeks to be the amount of stock in Liverpool, probably 60,000 bales.

For the past three years the amount actually taken from Liverpool in the same 22 weeks, with the stock of the same kind in Manchester, and the average price for uplands in Liverpool for same time, is as follows:

	Taken from Liverpool.	Stock Manchester.	Average price.
1870	760,000	36,000	9¾
1871	976,000	113,000	9¾
1872	588,000	46,000	10¼
1873	770,000	85,000 estimated.	

PROSPECTS.

Under this head we would refer to No. 39 of last week.

OUR OXFORD LETTER.

The Accident of the Killing of Col. Capers' Little Son.

OXFORD, GA., June 4, 1873.

Editors Constitution: One of the most touching accidents ever witnessed by us occurred in our village this morning. Little Charlie Capers, the bright and universally beloved son of our fellow-citizen, Colonel H. D. Capers, came to a most untimely death by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

His father having read in the morning papers of the capture of the Modoc chief, the brave little spirit became fired with the subject, and went about the house crying out in youthful ardor, "I am for Captain Jack!"

He was showing the pistol, with which he said he intended to fight, to a painter, who was at work on the house, and just as it was being returned to him the report was heard, and poor little Charlie's light went out forever.

The ball entered his left temple and extended toward the ear, ranging downward.

Drs. Gaither, Evans, Means and Anderson were present to do all that human skill could suggest, but the messenger had come, and the darling boy could not linger though the pleadings of mother and father and sister and brothers called ever so loudly.

Thus a dark shadow has fallen over one of the most lovely houses, in all of its relations, we have ever known, and a loss sustained which can never be appreciated except by those who knew the many excellences of dear Charlie and the beautiful and delicate tenderness which, as a silver chain, bound every member of this delightful family together. God, who has taken the life away which was just beginning to shine here below, will add new lustre to its splendor beyond the skies. May he also send a ray of comfort to this darkened household.

A FRIEND.

Murray County Crop News.

SPRING PLACE, GA., June 3, 1873.

Editors Constitution: Crop prospects in Murray sorry. Corn small, though a small stand. Wheat will not yield a half crop. Oats late and not very many planted. Cotton small and stand not good. The late heavy rains and cool weather the cause, though the acreage planted is one-third larger than last year. I am yours,

W. LUFFMAN.

Georgia Crop News.

LUMPKIN.

The Mountain Signal says the crop prospect throughout the county is very flattering.

RUSH.

The Telegraph and Messenger says: Col. Jim Hale represents the crops in his section of Bibb county as being as good as he ever saw. The wheat in his neighborhood, he says, is as good as the best ever made hereabouts.

ELBERT.

The Gazette says that it is notorious our farmers never had better stands of cotton or grass.

WASHINGTON.

The Sandersville Herald says that rains and storms have visited different sections of the county, doing damage. Planters are terribly pressed by the grass. As a general thing, the corn crop is looking well, but the weather has been very unfavorable for the growth of cotton.

NEWTON.

The Covington Enterprise says: Farmers over the county have commenced cutting wheat. Cotton squares have appeared. Grass is monopolizing the time of the laborers.

TALBOT.

The Standard tells us that cotton is looking remarkably well, has attained a good size, and shows signs of the guano at its roots. The crops, both corn and cotton, are in very good condition, generally free from grass, and have been visited by gentle rains. Wheat does not promise a good yield, as far as the harvesting has progressed.

SUMTER.

The Americus Republican reports that it is said that the caterpillar is putting in his unwelcome appearance among the cotton fields of some of the planters. Rain continues to fall in abundance. It also says: In conversation with our planting friends throughout this and surrounding counties, we are pleased to learn that crops are looking remarkably well, and promise to be as good, if not better, than they have been for the past few years.

POLK.

The Rockmart Reporter states that cotton is very backward. The stand appears good enough, but the stand of grass also good. The corn crop is also behind the times, and, upon the whole, not at all promising for this season of the year. Wheat will make about half a crop. Oats look tolerable well, but don't promise a full crop. Nearly all the fruit in the country around us was killed by the last frosts, and our gardens generally set back two or three weeks.

COBB.

In speaking of the rains, the Marietta Journal says: Abundance of rain has fallen during the present week. The crops of the farmers, if not injured, must necessarily be in the grass to a considerable extent, as but precious little time has been afforded suitable for weeding out.

TROUP.

The LaGrange Reporter says: So much rain has fallen during the past week, that the farmers have not been able to work their crops. Better weather for allowing the grass to get ahead of the crops was never known. Blessed are they whose crops were clean ten days ago.

HARRIS.

From the Hamilton Visitor we learn that the weather has been good for farmers during the past week. A good shower fell in town on Tuesday and several during Wednesday. The crop prospects in this county are quite favorable as a general thing.

WARREN.

The Clipper says: Farmers give discouraging reports of crops in this county. Small amount of guano, laziness of labor, washing rains, backward spring, unprecedented growth of grass, and one or two other drawbacks, have materially injured cotton, corn and potatoes.

BURKE.

From the Waynesboro Expositor we learn that the recent rains have caused cotton crops to become very grassy. A farmer of nineteen years' experience remarked in our hearing that he had never before seen as much grass on the first of June, and that he did not often, in the growing season, pray for dry weather, but that nothing else would save him now.

JEFFERSON.

The News and Farmer says: As was anticipated, already we learn from all parts of the county, that General Green has marshaled his forces and every plantation and farm has been simultaneously assailed. The showery weather has been very favorable to him, and the complaints of "crops run away with grass" is almost universal; a week of hot sunshine would be vastly popular.

TERRELL.

The Dawson Journal says: We have had and continue to have, a great deal of rain said by farmers to be unfavorable to cotton and favorable to corn. So far as we have been able to learn or can judge from observation all crops are good up to date. The earliest variety of oats are now being used, and it will not be many days before the scythe will be ordered for a general harvest.

COWETA.

The Senoia Journal reports that it has rained nearly every day for the last week—nevertheless corn and cotton are looking well and growing rapidly. The Newnan Herald says the recent falls of rain have been largely in excess of the needs of gardens, farms and plantations. Corn and cotton are grassy, and from indications this (Wednesday) morning, it will be long before they can be properly worked. Wheat is good, but unless it ceases to rain very soon that crop will be lost. Oats were never more promising, but will be injured daily by a continuance of rainy weather.

DOUGHERTY AND RANDOLPH.

On Friday last we made a flying visit to Cuthbert and took special notice of the crops along the line of the South Western Railroad. We never saw crops cleaner or in better condition. All kinds of grain were looking healthy and vigorous, and cotton was fresh and well grown. Passing into the country north of Cuthbert, we saw corn five and even six feet tall, the stands averaging waist high. Squares on cotton have made their appearance on several places in that locality. Everything seems prosperous, and farmers are very sanguine of an immense yield. Crops in this section are equally promising, though reports of the cotton dying have reached us.—*Central City.*

BARTOW.

The Cartersville Standard and Express says: The crops in this section continue to be flourishing, excepting the wheat, which is doing as well as could be expected. We have been visited by fine seasons and farm operations are being vigorously prosecuted. We are gratified to learn from the farmers that the wheat crop will exceed their anticipations considerably. A few weeks ago, many thought that it would be an entire failure, and, indeed, their opinions were well grounded, as it is a conceded fact that a wet winter and spring portend evil to the wheat, and the past winter and spring rains were unprecedented for this country; but, it is true, cold nights are very favorable to wheat—which seems to have had its desired effect. The yield was put down at two bushels to the acre; but it is thought that it will be not less than five or six bushels. There is a great hue and cry raised in this neighborhood among the farmers about labor. They say that the various iron enterprises in our midst are monopolizing the labor question to such an extent that it is almost impossible to hire labor upon the farms. If something is not done to remedy the evil, and the rains continue, many a field will have to be abandoned and suffered to be destroyed by the grass for want of work.

To the Members of the Press Association.

Our statement in the Albany Central City of the 15th ult., that Col. Styles proposed our expulsion from the Press Association, while incorrect as an actual occurrence, was in strict conformity to his evident intentions previous to the meeting of the Association. The files of the Albany News will clearly prove this. Not being present at the meeting, and learning from our son, who, at the time we wrote, was in Atlanta, that we were arraigned by Styles, at Americus, upon two distinct charges of violations, we naturally enough supposed that, as a sequence, he had proposed our expulsion. His failure to do so was that he found that, even had we been proven guilty, other papers which were not in competition with him for the local business, were guilty of like violations, and no personal interest of his would result from injury being done to them.

The simple truth is that we are entirely guiltless of ever having violated a single rule or resolution of the Association; but, on the contrary, we have in all our business transactions scrupulously adhered to the requirements of the Association; and furthermore, we have acceded to the Albany News, as the older paper in the city, the right to regulate the local rates of advertising and subscriptions; and since the reduction of the Central City, we have still adhered to the News' rates, the same as we did when its size was considerably larger than that of the News; and, in no instance, have we underbid that journal. *Albany Central City.*

De Mortuis.

In Senoia, May 28th, Mrs. Nancy L. Sibley.

Mrs. Clarissa Bargamer, of Jefferson county, died on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. W. B. Dennis, of Coweta county, died on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Mary Floyd died near Albany on Sunday last.

Mr. Wm. Glover, an old citizen of Augusta, died on Wednesday last.

Mr. Julian L. Evans, of Augusta, died Thursday afternoon.

Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of live stock, got behind the mule and was measuring his hind quarters, when something appeared to loosen up the mule. Just before the experiment died he gave it as his opinion that if the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind, he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

☞ The revision of the New Testament, now in progress in England, will occupy seven years, and that of the Old Testament, twelve years.

☞ Mrs. George Grote, the widow of the best historian of Greece, is eighty years of age, and has yet been latterly engaged in writing the life of her husband.

☞ A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself: "Even nature benevolently guards the nose with thorns. Does she endow women with pins?"

☞ Mrs. Scott, of Omaha, has had five husbands in seven years, and is now without one. She is subject to spells of insanity, and she carries a bowie-knife.

☞ An Albany stenographer transcribed Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, as using the phrase: "Sad times of fevered sighing." The doctor says his words were: "Set times to favor Zion."

☞ Judge H. C. Tucker, of Colquitt co., Ga., is the father of 30 children—18 boys and 12 girls—24 of whom are living. He is living with his third wife, and his youngest child is only 8 months old.

☞ Punch's notion of nobility is that a man of birth is commonly one whose remote ancestor did something, and his immediate predecessors, for many centuries, nothing at all.

☞ It is rumored that the work upon the life and times of the late Chief Justice Chase, which was in progress with a view to speedy publication by Judge Robert Warden, of Ohio, will not appear, in consequence of serious disagreement between the biographer and the surviving relatives of the Chief Justice.

☞ The diminution of theological students in Germany has begun to attract serious attention. Berlin, which counted 370 students ten years ago, has only 214 now; the six evangelical faculties of the ancient kingdom, which then counted 1,003 students, now muster only 625.

☞ There are eight kinds of kisses mentioned in the Scripture. The kiss of salutation (1 Sam xx, 41); of valediction (Ruth i, 9); of reconciliation (II Sam. xiv, 33); of subjection Ps. ii, 12); of approbation (Prov. xxiv, 26); of treachery (Matt. xxiv, 49); of affection (Gen. xxix, 13,) of holy charity (I Thess. v, 26).

☞ The difficulties (consequent on the death of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Dalling,) which retarded the completion of the "Life of Lord Palmerston" have been overcome through the energies of Mr. Bentley; and the third volume, bringing this life down to 1857, will appear next September. Lord Dalling's "Sketches of Peel, Melbourne and Lafayette" will also appear at the same time.

☞ We once read an incident of a distinguished lawyer, who observed that his wife always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, and being loth to lose so much time daily, he commenced the composition of a work, which he prosecuted only while he was thus kept waiting. The result was, at the end of a few weeks, a book in three quarto volumes, which met with a large sale.

☞ When Charles Reade told of a lady's stockings being pulled off her feet by the force of a flood, he invited the incredulous smiles of his readers; but he would have found even less believers if he had told of a hurricane that absolutely blew off the feathers of a fowl, and left it as bare as if it had been picked for the pot. Yet such an incident is seriously narrated in the detailed account of the Iowa tornado.

☞ Fred Emmons, a Buffalo wag, undertook to prove that he could procure the signatures of the best men to the most absurd request. At that time there was a large sundial in front of the church on Main street. It had been there long enough to get weather-beaten. So Fred drew up his petition to the Common Council of the city, asking for a shed over the sun-dial to preserve it from the effects of the rain and sun! He circulated it and presented it to the Board of Aldermen with the names of more than two thousand persons (some of the best in the city) signed to it.

Horse Notes.

The fastest running time for one mile is 1:43¼ by Alarm.

The fatest double team is 2:27¾, made by Jessie Wales and Darkness.

Flora Temple's best time was 2:19¼ made in harness.

The best twenty-mile trotting time on record is 58:25, by Captain McGowan, in harness, at Boston, Massachusetts, October 21, 1865.

John Stuart trotted the same distance in 59:23, to wagon on Fashion Course, Long Island, September 22, 1863, and again at Riverside Park, Boston, in 58:23¼, to wagon, October 30, 1868.

Mattie Howard's time was 59:20¼, in harness, at San Francisco, California, December 7, 1871.

☞ Bouicault's play of "Arrah-na-Pogue" has been performed over 2,000 times. A "personal" more remarkable in stage annals even than that is found in the fact that during the last sixteen years Mr. Sothern has played "Lord Dundreary" 2,150 times, "David Garrick" 900 times, and "Brother Sam" 300 times. How he manages to remember them all is "something," as Dundreary says, "no fellow can understand."

☞ The Russian potentate has sent his portrait to Governor Curtin. It is full length. This compliment is the more significant because no court in Europe is so deeply versed as Russia in Pennsylvania politics. Mr. Buchanan first explained them, then Mr. Dallas went out and gave his views, then General Cameron ran over and set things to rights, after which Governor Curtin tried his hand, and came home to make his little mistake as to which side was going to win. But he has the portrait.

☞ Mr. Holloway, the potentate of pill-makers, is about to build in England, at a cost of $500,000, an insane asylum. When Dr. Brandreth, the inventor of the pleasing purgative that bears his name, was in the Senate of this State, some one asked William Cassidy, the witty editor of the Albany Argus, if he did not regard Dr. B. as one of the rising young men of the Democracy. "Why," replied Mr. C., "he is already one of the very pill-ars of the party."

☞ Dr. Godwin Scott, a notable man in his way, has just died in Montgomery, Alabama. He was with Lord Byron in the East, and subsequently made many scientific explorations in remote and unknown regions. He came to this country many years ago as surgeon to a German colony which settled in the mountains of Tennessee. During the war he served on the medical staff of the Confederacy. He was connected with some of the best people in England, and married a sister of Prof. Huxley.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, June 7, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Trade quiet in all departments yesterday. Weather warm.

There has been no change in cotton figures for some days and transactions light.

As the Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements for daily meetings hereafter, in the future corrections in our price current will be made at their rooms.

Cotton dull at 16a16½.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7 50a7 75; extra 8 50a8 75; Family 9 25a9 50; extra family 10 00a10 25; fancy 11.

Corn Meal 82a83.

Wheat—We quote Red $1.70 to 1.85, white 1.85 to 1 90.

Corn—Choice white 80a81, in store and 80 at depot, on arrival for mailing; mixed 78a80.

Bulk meat—shoulders 7 3-4; C. R. sides 10; clear sides 10½; hams 12a12½.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15½a16; plain country 12½a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 9a9½; clear rib sides 11; clear sides 11a11½.

Lard—Tierces 10½a10¾; cans, buckets and kegs 11½.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15½.

Chickens—Grown, 25a30c; spring, 15a20.

Butter 20a30c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; granulated and powdered 13½; Demarra 11 1-2a12 standard A 12½; extra C 12; yellow C 11½; brown 10½a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $3 25a3 30; Virginia $3.

Molasses—Hogsheads 37; barrels 39; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Moca 32a35; Rio 23a26.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 77a79; 7s, 89a91; new Georgia bonds at the state Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 95a97; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 88a91. Rome city 7s, 65a75. Savannah, 85.

New Vegetables—New Irish potatoes 10 per quart. Beets 10a15. Onions 10a15. Cabbage per head 25a50. Carrots per bunch 10a12. Turnips 5a10. Radishes 10. Lettuce 10a12. Soupstuff 10. Cucumbers 10a15. Green Peas 40 per peck. Snap Beans 10c per quart.

Cotton Goods—Graniteville—7-8 sheetings 9 per yard, 7-8 sheetings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 9 per yard, 7-8 shirtings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drill 13 per yard. Monticello—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 8 oz. osnaburgs 16 1-2. Alabama and Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10½ per yard. Chattahoochee—4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Athens—Checks 14 1-2 per yard, stripes 13 per yard, yarns, all numbers, $1 35 per bunch. Troup—8 oz. osnaburgs 13 1-2 per yard, 8 oz. checks and stripes 20 per yard. Richmond—Light osnaburgs 13 per yard, stripes 14 per yard. Anawake—Cotton rope, all sizes, 20 per pound. Eagle and Phoenix—Sewing thread, all Nos., 60 per pound. Willcoxon—Cotton yarns, All Nos., $1 55 per bunch, knitting cotton 70 per pound. Woodstock—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 35 per bunch. Concord woolen goods—Spring and summer cassimeres 65a75; winter cassimeres 90a$1 25; jeans 75a85.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-9 11c yarns $1 55; sewing and knitting thread 80.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED.

Latest from the Seat of War.

Our Georgia Boy Enters the Lava Beds and Goes for the Great Shacknasty Radclyffe, Chief of the Fraud Smellers.

He Captures that Worthy, Takes His Scalp and Skins Him Alive.

THE FIRST GUN IN REPLY.

ATLANTA, GA., June 7, 1873.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal of Commerce:

My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue, of the 31st of May, which merits notice at my hands. The facts, as given in that article, are not fairly stated. Whether this is the result of accident, or some motive less amiable, I will not pause to inquire. It is sufficient to know that the Journal does great injustice to the Canal Company, the Convention and the people of Georgia; and, in fact, to every one connected with the meeting held at Atlanta, except to the five Sancho Panzas, who so valiantly "went for the cat," which their excited imaginations *alone* enabled them to see in "the Georgia meal tub."

With a just appreciation of the needs of our section, and a patriotic desire to benefit other portions of our common country, the Governor of Georgia, "invited the Governors and other prominent citizens of many of the States to meet in convention for the purpose of considering the best means of cheapening transportation between the great producing and consuming sections of the country."

Satisfied that some mode of transportation—cheaper than that which we now possessed—was the prime need, and that lines of water communication between the East and the West afforded the only practical solution of the question which so fearfully agitated the public mind, and threatened an antagonism between the great industrial interests of the country that would surely end in mutual destruction—the memorial, (afterwards adopted by the Convention with so much unanimity,) was prepared and presented to the consideration of the committee. This memorial was based upon the letter addressed by Gov. Smith to the farmers of the Western States—a document which had met the unqualified approval of the press and people of this State, and other portions of the country.

This paper was objected to by Mr. Herbert Radclyffe, (Delegate from the "Cheap Transportation Association," and self-constituted "representative of the State of Massachusetts.") He stated that his objection was based entirely upon some fault he had to find with the phraseology of the document before the committee. It is very possible that his objection on this point may not have been baseless. The paper was drawn solely for the purpose of making known the wants of the *people*, and not with the view of pleasing the critical ear of "a graduate of Oxford."

That Mr. Herbert Radclyffe failed to comprehend its meaning (as he afterwards declares) is certainly the fault of that gentleman, and not due to those who framed it. Their effort was honestly directed to making its meaning clear and comprehensible to the humblest capacity; so clear that "he who ran might read," and "the wayfaring man, though a fool, might not err therein." The memorial, after being freely discussed, was adopted by the committee with but one dissenting voice—that of Mr. Herbert Radclyffe. The several resolutions referred to the committee were then taken up, and as the subject matter of most of them had already been provided for in the memorial, they were laid on the table, without a dissenting voice, not even from "the State of Massachusetts."

At this juncture Mr. Herbert Radclyffe introduced a resolution which, he kindly informed the committee, was meant as an indorsement of an organization known as "The Cheap Transportation Association," of which he, (the State of Massachusetts,) was Secretary. Objection was made to the wording of this resolution, as it did not clearly express its purport, and it was passed over for the present so that the proper corrections might be made. The resolution never came to a vote, "the State of Massachusetts" having withdrawn it. It would be difficult to discover in what particular Gov. Smith or Gov. Woodson can be held blamable in this matter, unless the investigation be assisted by the keen vision that has the honor of discovering "the cat in the Georgia meal tub."

About dark the committee adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. Wednesday. On re-assembling, a motion was made to reconsider the action of the committee in adopting the memorial. This motion failed. Mr. Fort then informed the committee that he had prepared a minority report, and would submit it to the Convention. This minority report, it appeared, had five signatures; although upon the adoption of the majority report every member of the Convention voted for it, except Mr. Herbert Radclyffe, who calls himself "the State of Massachusetts."

The memorial needs no comment. It points clearly to the needs of the country, and the remedy. And the best evidence that it commended itself to the comprehension of the Convention is found in the fact that it was adopted by the entire vote of that body, except Tennessee, which voted no, and Mr. Herbert Radclyffe (the State of Massachusetts, so-called,) who, as he says, "gracefully retired," or, in other words, dodged the issue.

It is very easy to see that there was not sufficient time for either the committee or the Convention to investigate or pass upon the merits of each plan, in detail, presented by the different parties controling these works. All that could be done was to take the facts presented in the reports of the U. S. Engineers, which established the feasibility and national importance of the proposed routes, from actual survey, and present their merits to the United States Congress. Bills in aid of these works had already been introduced into Congress and passed upon favorably by the Committee on Commerce, and the Convention was called to *test the fact that the people approved these lines and viewed them as a public necessity.*

One of these lines traverses our northern borders and passes into New England. Another passes, by way of the Ohio, through Virginia to Norfolk, while the third connects the rivers of Alabama and Georgia with the Mississippi, and reaches the sea at Savannah and Brunswick. Bounded as this whole section is by the great lakes on the one hand, and the Mississippi on the other, it is evident that two of these lines, viz: the Atlantic and Great Western Canal and the James River and Kanawha Canal divide the intermediate space into three nearly equal parts—opening up not only an outlet from the great West to the sea, but what is of infinitely greater moment to our section, enabling us to procure cheap food from the West for our cotton producing interest.

The Niagara Ship Canal, which contemplates the opening of the flood gates of trade closed by the great falls, will not only give to Chicago a free and unobstructed outlet to the sea, but a better and cheaper way for her surplus food to the manufacturer of New England. If it be true that the great need of the country is increased facilities of transportation the recommendation contained in the memorial meets the demand, and the Convention has done its work well. Confining their efforts to no section and to no project, they have laid before the country a system which, if carried out, will meet the wants of all, and cannot fail to elicit the approval of the true statesman, and the commendation of all men who are capable of thinking aright. The assertion that any one of these lines ALONE recommends itself to the country is so palpably absurd that it needs no refutation. Nor is it any more within the scope of possibility for the natural outlets of the Mississippi and the lakes and St. Lawrence river to meet the needs of this vast country, than for a single artery, located in the crown of the head or the soles of the feet, to give perfect vigor and vitality to the human body. With this view the memorial pointed to the necessity of improving the rivers of the country, and thereby providing a peaceful competition in the matter of freight carriage, infinitely more beneficial than any result that might be hoped for from an antagonism of our industrial interests. That Mr. Herbert Radclyffe should have failed to see this, and to comprehend its purport, we regard as a serious public disaster and national calamity. There is, however, one ray of hope, and only one ray left us, and that may be found in the reflection that there are very few minds in this country so dull of comprehension as seems to be that of the "representative of Massachusetts."

I cannot close this letter, which is already too long, without a reference to what from any other quarter might be considered a very serious charge, and one deserving a serious consideration. Mr. Herbert Radclyffe has seen fit to characterize the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company as a "Credit Mobilier swindle," and unblushingly to charge the convention and the people of Georgia with aiding and abetting the same. He has not, however, seen fit to inform us upon what grounds he bases his infamous charge. He will, however, scarcely deny me the right to inquire. I candidly confess that I do not comprehend the full purport and meaning of the charge, "Credit Mobilier swindle," as we have never had experience in that kind of transaction down here, but of one fact I feel assured that if there is anything meaner or more dishonest in it than in common swindles, I could not apply to a more competent teacher than the self-styled "representative from Massachusetts.

He, however, states *one fact* that "the Atlantic and Great Western Canal has a corporation behind it." That is true, and he need not have traveled all the way from Boston to Atlanta to have made that discovery. Had he read the report of the Committee on Commerce, submitted to the House of Representatives, on the 13th of February last, he would have learned that fact, and some other things that might possibly have saved the country the mortification of discovering that the would-be "representative of Massachusetts" does not know as many things as he pretends to. Admitting that the Atlantic and Great Western Canal is a corporation! Is that a crime? Are all corporations "Credit Mobilier swindles," and the fact of being a corporation sufficient to justify the charge? Does Mr. Herbert Radcliffe assume that all corporations are criminal and dishonest in intent, purpose and practice? Does he wish us to understand that, *in his opinion*, neither corporation nor individual can resist the temptation to defraud and steal when opportunity offers? He evidently thinks that want of opportunity is the only check that keeps men honest? We do not care to inquire further. One thing is evident—he has evinced a degree of malice and ignorance in this matter and in others, scarcely excusable even in one of his limited capacity.

As the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives gave this subject a thorough investigation, I will briefly quote from the report lest anybody should suppose that the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company had anything to conceal. The report says:

"In the construction of this work the company asks *no land grant, no subsidy*, or *appropriation* of *money*. It proposes to build this canal with its OWN MEANS (the italics are ours,) asking only that the Government will assure the holders of the company's bonds that the interest they are entitled to will be paid *by the company* as it matures, and to save the United States *harmless* in its undertaking, the entire work is mortgaged to the Government, including its property, rents, tolls and revenues of every description.

"The company does not ask the indorsement of the principal of the bonds, but as fast as it completes ten miles of its canal, it asks that the interest be guaranteed on its bonds to the extent of $80,000 per mile.

"The work will remain forever a free public highway to all who desire to use it, upon the payment of such toll as will be *just* and *equitable*, and for all Government uses will be toll free." So says the report. No land grant!! No subsidy!! No appropriation of money!!! A free public highway forever, and with such tolls only as shall be just and equitable!!! We have nothing to add. The report itself is a refutation to every falsehood and slander that has been uttered against the gentlemen who compose this company. And I would respectfully ask the sole "representative from Massachusetts," whose scent after frauds is so keen, in what part of this declaration he smells a Credit Mobelier swindle?

The country will no doubt feel deeply grateful to Mr. Herbert Radclyffe for his efforts in this matter, for he doubtlessly did the best he knew how. But at the same time I doubt if the people will hold the Atlantic and Great Western Canal "Corporation," or the Atlanta Convention, or the people of Georgia, responsible for high crime and misdemeanor upon the mere suspicions of a silly, jabbering individual, who evidently does not know what he is talking about, even though he should *pretend* to be "the representative of the State of Massachusetts.

B. W. FROBEL,
President of the A. and G. W. C. Co.

ACQUITTED.

The Nelson-Clanton Homicide at Knoxville—Col. D. M. Nelson in His Own Defense.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It was my misfortune in September, 1871, to take the life of General James H. Clanton, in a street rencontre in Knoxville. In doing so, a jury of Knox county have, on the 30th day of May, after a full investigation, declared I was not guilty of any offense whatever against the laws of the land. In the excitement which immediately succeeded the difficulty, the grossest misrepresentations were published as to the manner in which it occurred. It was represented in some of the newspapers published in Alabama, that I had been guilty of assassination, and in one or more of the newspapers of Knoxville, that I stood behind some kegs and rested the gun against the post of an awning, shot General Clanton unawares, and fled the country. For nearly two years I have rested under these imputations with the painful sense that the greatest injustice had been done me, but in the firm confidence that although they are often slow in their development, "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

It was established, in the evidence upon the trial, that I had no previous acquaintance with General Clanton, and that his death occurred in less than fifteen minutes after our first and only introduction. It was proven that without any provocation whatever, he challenged me to mortal combat, cursing me and standing over me at the time, with his hand under his coat and on his pistol—a navy revolver—that I was unarmed, went into Eifler's saloon and tried to obtain a pistol, but being unsuccessful, went into the counting room of Mabry, Turner & Co., at the suggestion of a friend, seized a shot-gun belonging to Gen. J. A. Mabry, which had been loaded two or three months; that I rushed back through the saloon, carrying the gun in an inclined position and holding it with both hands; that when I reached, or as I was about passing out of, the door, or as I stepped upon the pavement, Clanton said, "I am ready;" that I advanced diagonally across the pavement, and made one step across the gutter; that the first barrel of the gun was discharged accidentally; that Gen. Clanton fired at me just as the gun was discharged or instantly afterwards; that as he was in the act of lowering his pistol for the second shot, I raised the gun to my shoulder and fired the second barrel, the contents of which shattered his arm above the elbow and entered his side and breast; that he attempted to hold up his pistol hand with his left hand, and while in the act of doing so, slowly sank to the ground, dropping his pistol between his feet, and expired in a few seconds. It was also shown in evidence, that the whole time which elapsed from Gen. Clanton's challenge until his death did not exceed four minutes, and that while I was absent to procure a weapon, he stood near the middle of the street with his eyes directed to the door through which I had passed; that he refused to be pacified; he stamped his foot upon the ground, declared he would have satisfaction, and inquired in a loud and angry tone, "Why don't he come out?" It was shown further, by the proof, that General Clanton was under the influence of liquor at the time, and that when drinking his reputation was that of a desperate and dangerous man. There was some conflict in the opinions of the witnesses as to which of the combatants fired the first shot, or as to which of my shots took effect; but as it was clearly established, by the weight of evidence, that my first shot was accidental; that it missed General Clanton eight or ten feet, and that as he was in the act of lowering his pistol for the second fire, my second shot took effect. It may be fairly inferred from the evidence that I was also under the influence of liquor at the time of the unfortunate occurrence; that I, at first, refused to make my escape, but immediately started on my way to my home in Cleveland, eighty miles distant, declaring on my way that, from the situation of my family, I was anxious to be the first to communicate the melancholy intelligence to my wife; that so soon as I had done so, I would return, and that I did voluntarily return and surrender myself to the Sheriff of Knox county within three days.

This, as I believe, is a true statement of the results established upon my trial; but it is my intention, so soon as the reporter can write out his notes, to cause a full and truthful report of the entire proceedings to be verified and published, so that the whole case may be fully understood.

I cannot hope to disabuse the minds of all who read the first excited and exaggerated reports which were so universally published and circulated to my prejudice, as many of them will never see or hear of my vindication. But the press, which is swift to publish articles of a sensational character, should not be slow to repair an injury committed through mistake, as I hope, and not through any personal unkindness to me, and I therefore respectfully appeal to all editors who have published an account of this fatal transaction to do me the tardy justice of publishing, at least, this brief vindication.

It is, and always will be, a source of deep regret to me that General Clanton fell by my hand, and having no desire to do injustice to his memory, it is proper for me to state that, from what I have learned of his character, I do not believe any difficulty would have occurred if we had been better acquainted and perfectly cool. General Clanton had the reputation of being a gallant man, had proven it on many a hard field, and I would not cast upon his memory a single imputation. I had no malice against him while living, and have cherished none since his death, but I think it will be clear to every one who reads the evidence that if he had not fallen I would have been killed the next instant.

D. M. NELSON.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A novel newspaper enterprise is proposed in Philadelphia. At the present time about ten thousand copies of the New York daily papers are circulated in Philadelphia. These papers reach Philadelphia about 11 o'clock each morning. It is now proposed to charter a locomotive and one car to leave New York city at 3 o'clock each morning, which would put the New York morning papers in Philadelphia at half past 5, thus enabling these papers to be distributed in that city before breakfast. Carriers will accompany the train and fold the papers while en route. When it is known that Philadelphia has seven daily morning newspapers, the boldness of this enterprise will be appreciated.

GONE BEFORE.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With celestial lips, yet with breath of prayer,
That I feel, but I cannot hear.

The dimpled hands, and ringlets of gold,
Lie low in marble sleep.
I stretch my arms for the clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold,
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown,
And a cross laid down in the dust,
There's a smile where not shadow comes now,
And tears no more from those dear eyes flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! and summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song,
But oh! it sounds like a note of pain
As it floats in the sunshine and rain,
O'er hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there—
The laughing eyes and amber hair,
Of the loved one gone before.

THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

Interesting Particulars of this Latest Sensation.

A Tale of Harrowing Romance.

Frank H. Walworth is but a very young man. He is tall and slim, with large blue eyes that are very frank and winning, a smooth face, fair complexion, light whiskers and refined features. No one to look at him would have thought that he could commit so terrible a crime.

Mr. Mansfield Walworth was a man of fine stature and portly build, with delicate features, oval face, light moustache, blue eyes, dark brown hair, and high forehead—a man of striking appearance.

At a quarter past six o'clock, Mr. Walworth came. He asked the clerk to send his card up to his son's room. The bell boy took the card up, and knocked, and a voice said "Come in!"

The boy entered, but recoiled from him when he glanced at his pale face, that seemed to have

GROWN HAGGARD IN A NIGHT.

There seemed to be a terrible light in his eye.

He looked at the card, and said: "Show the gentleman up."

The boy returned with the answer, and Mr. Walworth walked quickly up to his son's room. He was in high spirits and hummed a tune as he ascended the stairs. The morning was so beautiful, and health and strength were throbbing in his pulse.

He knocked.

"Come in," a voice said. It was a voice that fell with a familiar sound on his ear. He remembered it for many years. It had once spoken to him in accents of affection and kindness.

The father entered the room. His eyes met those of his son. They stood

FACE TO FACE.

The first rays of sun lighted up their features. What a contrast. Here the smooth, soft face of the son; there the sober, manly countenance of the father. The father extended his hand, but the son cast it off. The young man placed his back against the door

AND DREW HIS PISTOL,

which he pointed at his father's breast.

"For heaven's sake, what do you mean?" the father cried, placing his hand before his breast. "Do you mean to murder me?"

The pistol was still pointed at his breast, and there was no mercy in the son's face.

"Think of what you are doing," the father said.

A pang shot across the son's face. "I know you are my father," he muttered between his teeth, "but you must die."

"Die!" the father shrieked in a yell of terror, "have you called me here to murder me, your own father?"

He cocked the pistol, but now the brilliant rays of the sun streamed into the room, and the son's face was visible in all its terrible fury.

"May God have mercy on your soul, father, but I have none."

The father trembled. His face became perfectly white with terror and cold drops of agony started from his brow. His lips quivered.

"You have insulted my mother," the son pursued, his eyes

FLASHING WITH RAGE;

"you have threatened and insulted my mother."

There was a motion of his finger, as if he was going to pull the trigger. The father sunk on his knees.

"Mercy!" he cried, "you cannot murder your own father?"

"You have threatened and insulted both my mother and myself. Even if you would promise me not to do it again, I could not believe you."

"I promise it," the father exclaimed, trembling in every limb. There was such agony in his ashy face that it would have pierced a heart of stone. But his son felt no mercy for him.

"You have lied before and you could lie again. I cannot believe you," was his son's answer.

It was a solemn moment. There was the father on his knees praying his son to spare his life, and there was the son pointing the revolver at his father's breast. His eyes shone with a steady determination.

"Father, you must die," he said. "Say your last prayer."

It was all in vain—no prayers, no entreaties would move him.

NOTHING BUT DEATH REMAINED,

and the father bowed his head. The son listened calmly. He heard every word, and his grasp of the pistol did not relax. His eyes were fixed on those of his father.

A flash—another, and the father staggered back as if struck by lightning. Three more shots, and

THE WORK WAS FINISHED.

The murdered man raised his hands above his head and fell.

"My son," he breathed faintly. A deadly pallor overspread his features; his breathing was short and heavy. He was dying at the hand of him to whom he had given life and who had so cruelly taken his own.

"MY SON" WERE HIS LAST WORDS.

The blood rained down frown from his forehead and from his temples and trickled down on the face of the son. At last the dying man gave a gasp and fell to the floor.

The young man looked calmly at the bloody form of his father and said, "Well, it's done." Then he walked quietly down stairs and said to the night clerk, "Will you have the goodness to tell me where the nearest police station is? I have killed my father, and want to give myself up."

He wrote

A DISPATCH TO HIS UNCLE,

in Saratoga, telling him that he had killed his father, and asking him to break the news as gently as possible to his mother. Then he walked to the Thirteenth street police station. Sergeant Keating was at the desk.

"I have come here to give myself up," Frank Walworth said, in a tone of the utmost coolness, "as I have shot my father." He handed the sergeant the revolver.

Mrs. Walworth was a daughter of General Hardin, of Illinois, a military man of prominence in the Mexican war, and having especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista.

Mansfield Tracey Walworth, the deceased, was a brother-in-law of Brigadier General M. D. Hardin, now practicing law in Chicago. His father, Chancelor Reuben Hyde Walworth, one of the greatest minds of New York, married Mrs. Hardin, the General's mother, in 1856. Some few years later the son, who was murdered on yesterday, married Miss Hardin, then his step-sister. Their marriage resulted in six children, five of whom are now living, three daughters and two sons, the elder of the latter, who is also the eldest of the family, and now in his nineteenth year, is Frank H. Walworth, who committed the fearful crime of parricide. It is safe to say that the seeds of

THE FAMILY DISSENSIONS,

which resulted in the tragedy of yesterday, have been planted almost from the date of the birth of the unfortunate young man, whose passion, and the sorrows he and his mother had so long borne, drove him into the committal of the crime. The Chancellor left property enough to provide for his widow and the family of the deceased son, Mansfield Tracey Walworth. The latter has lived what was generally described as

A FAST LIFE,

was fond of loud dress, good suppers, and was generally addicted to extravagance. For many years he has done nothing but squander all the property inherited from his father, and all that his wife's relatives gave her to provide for her family. When other means failed, he used threats, and at times went so far as to declare he would

BLOW HIS WIFE'S BRAINS OUT

if she would not give him the means to gratify his vanity and extravagant tastes. He was a man much given to bragadocio, and used to write threatening letters in blood mixed with powder to all those who befriended his wife and sought to protect his children from their father's robbery—for it cannot be spoken of in a more mild manner and be consistent with truth.

GENERAL HARDIN,

who was a gallant soldier, lost an arm in the late war, and was shot through the body and in the head, retired from the army some years ago and has been

PRACTICING LAW IN CHICAGO

for two years. The General has for years been almost the sole support of his sister and her family and if the world but knew how mildly and patiently he has borne with her husband's abuse and threats, in order to save those near and dear to him from unpleasant publicity, and the continued zeal with which he labored for their comfort and welfare, it would look upon him as a moral hero and a Christian gentleman who had shown in peace a higher order of bravery than was called for in the days when the God of battles controled his fate.

Mrs. Walworth, wife of the deceased and sister of General Hardin, lives at Saratoga, New York. One of the last interviews she had with the deceased was

ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO,

when by threats he compelled her to sign a paper relinquishing for herself and children all claims to the property inherited from their grandfather. It should be borne in mind that in 1871 Mrs. Walworth applied for and obtained a divorce from her husband. Still he pursued and annoyed her, and got all he could from her, and then left again till it was squandered and the credit it gave him was exhausted. Probably this last act, compelling or frightening his wife into signing a paper surrendering all claim to their property, was the climax which brought about his death. The son doubtless brooded over his own misfortune, his mother's struggles, the troubles which were upon his brother and sisters, and of course the terrible truth that the deceased was the author of all their misfortunes was apt to tear out from his heart the last spark of fraternal feeling.

Mansfield Tracey Walworth was born in Albany in 1830, and graduated at Union College in 1849. Educated under the direction of his father, he studied the law, and was admitted to the bar; but the practice of the legal profession becoming irksome, he abandoned it for literature, and began his career by contributing short sketches to The Home Journal. In 1853, his first novel, "The Mission of Death," was published, and has since run through twelve editions. In 1863, his next novel, "Lulu," a tale of national hotel personality, was issued, and several editorials were published. In 1864, his third work "Hotspur," a novel, appeared, followed in 1866 by another novel, entitled "Stormcliff." During 1869, his most important novel, "Warwick, or the lost nationalities of America," was sent out from the press. In this novel he showed a predilection for the Roman Catholic faith, and his brother, Charles Walworth, was soon after converted to the Roman Catholic religion by Rev. Father Hecker, and is now a Paulist priest in the Fifty-ninth street monastery. This was followed by "Delaplatine," a novel, and "Beverly" his last novel, published by Carleton & Co.

IN THE LINE OF BIOGRAPHY

he published a work entitled "The Chancellors of New York," compiled from facts furnished by his father. At present a serial story entitled "Married in mask," one of the characters of which is alleged to be a satire on his wife, is in course of publication in a weekly paper. In addition to these works he published numberless short stories in magazines; and wrote general lectures, which were delivered in this city. Of Mr. Walworth's literary ability it may be said that he was one of the foremost of the class of prolific novel-writers, so numerous of this country. Perhaps, with the exception of Prof. William H. Peck, no American novel-writer of the present time has written and published more literary matter. His talents were principally directed to descriptive writing, and the finer and more attributes of construction of plot and conception and distribution of characters, if not wanting in his works, were wasted to such a marked degree that situations, dramatic, and telling of themselves, and which in the hands of Dickens, Collins or Reade, would make the work live as one of merit, were nullified for want of judicious treatment and proper phrasing. His works were only intended for, and only bought by, the numerous class of persons who admire glittering and gaudy description and sentimental story-telling. In this respect they were admirably successful, and netted the author a fair income.

Clippings.

The murderer, Lusignani, lately hung in New Jersey, had some native wit. Just before he was led out to execution one of the priests said: "I would willingly be in your place; you will be in heaven soon." "Well, take my place," said the prisoner; "I will get under the bed."

A very young Emily recently received this letter from her favored admirer: "Deer Emily, I can't meet you too Day 4 I hav just bin whipped, and put in Bed. I am Ritin this under the Bed Close and will send it by John the futman. So no more at Present from yures till deth—Jonny."

Recently a young man, who was attending a night writing school near Danville, was smitten by the charms of a lady who was present, and at the close of the school bustled forward to solicit the pleasure of escorting her home. "Yes," said the lady, "if you will carry my boy." He wilted, and the young matron walked home alone.

THE NIGHTS.

Oh! the Summer Night
Has a smile of light,
And she sits on a sapphire's throne;
Whilst the sweet winds load her
With garlands of odor
From the bud to the rose o'erblown.

But the Autumn Night
Has a piercing sight,
And a step both strong and free!
And a voice of wonder,
Like the wrath of Thunder,
When he shouts to the stormy sea.

[Barry Cornwall.

Summary of State News.

RINGGOLD.

Catoosa county is to have a grange.—*Courier.*

MACON.

An Italian, name unknown, committed suicide in Barnesville on Thursday.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

COVINGTON.

Covington has been made a money order office.——Very little property sold on Tuesday last.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

NEWNAN.

Thursday morning, before day, the bedroom of Mr. Duke Cole was entered and between $80 and $100 was stolen from his pockets.—*Herald.*

THOMASVILLE.

The continued rains are damaging the oat crop.——The chicken disease is still thinning out the poultry.—*Southern Enterprise.*

GRIFFIN.

English peas have been very numerous in this market but have played out.——Snap beans are to be had by the cart load.——The Griffin Fire Department will celebrate its anniversary to-day, the 5th.—*News.*

HAMILTON.

Kite flying is the popular amusement in our town.——Hamilton needs a bell for her college.——Mr. R. G. Wood is rapidly improving from his injuries.—*Visitor.*

AUGUSTA.

The Augusta chess club died a natural death.——The pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Augusta are conducting a series of prayer meetings every morning.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.

At the marriage of Mr. George Hungerford's daughter, on Wednesday, in Columbus, five generations of his family in a direct line were present——H. S. Hull is president of the Young Men's Club of Columbus.—*Sun.*

ROME.

A colored woman, Matilda Spullock, undertook to light a fire with kerosene in Rome on Thursday; the flame caught the stream of oil and communicated to the can, and Matilda was severely if not fatally burned.—*Commercial.*

SAVANNAH.

Watermelons have put in an appearance.——P. H. Ward has been elected President of Marshall Hose Company of Savannah.——The colored troops of Savannah contemplate celebrating the Fourth of July in a grand style.——Cotton is just now seven cents lower than this time last year.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

BAINBRIDGE.

Business in this place is at a dead halt. Merchants have to resort to every means to meet their obligations. Farmers who have not made corn and bacon for the season are clamorous for a few supplies from merchants, however little, for which their prospective crops are mortgaged.—*Democrat.*

VALDOSTA.

The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Lowndes County Bible Society: Rev. A. J. Bessent, President; R. A. Peeples, Vice President; W. H. Briggs, Secretary; S. E. Myddleton, Treasurer.——We are having singular weather. It is very inopportune for the oat crop.—*South Georgia Times.*

LAGRANGE.

Our Superior Court has been in session three weeks. The bar anxious to try their cases and the Judge is in fighting trim for work. So a great deal of business has been done, and from indications it is clear that the May term of Troup court will wipe out most of the cases on the docket.——Burglaries have been frequent in LaGrange recently.—*Reporter.*

GREENSBORO.

We learn that a destructive hail storm passed through a part of our county known as Cracker's Neck, on Friday last. The stones were as large as goose eggs—broke out window glass and destroyed trees, crops, etc. The area was about a half mile in width.—*Herald.*

ROCKMART.

There has been no grumbling on account of rain in these parts. It rains every other day.——Several invalids have been stopping in our town for some time past, trying the virtue of our chalybeate water, and the change it has wrought for the better in so short a time is indeed wonderful.—*Reporter.*

TALBOTTON.

A new Baptist church, a few miles west of town, was dedicated last Sabbath.——Sale day our town was crowded. Lands were sold very cheap, scarcely any bringing over $8 an acre. The William Ragland place, in town, worth $3,000, brought $785.——Mr. Gunn, of this county, a few days ago caught a sturgeon at the mouth of Potato Creek four feet eleven inches long and weighing forty pounds.—*Standard.*

LOUISVILLE.

An effort is being made to form a lodge of Knights of Pythias in Louisville.——A heavy fall of hail in a part of Jefferson county, on Thursday last, in some places destroyed whole fields of cotton.——The Louisville Thespian Corps has been re-organized.——On Tuesday last the quarries of the American French Burr Stone Company, about nine miles from Louisville, which originally sold for three thousand dollars, were sold by the Sheriff for taxes, and brought the handsome little sum of sixteen dollars.—*News and Farmer.*

ALBANY.

A lady residing in this county gave birth to a child not long since having twelve fingers and twelve toes.——Our worthy sheriff had his gallows, drop scaffold and rope all ready last Friday for a little official choking, but a dispatch from Governor Smith checked his preparations.——On a trip down the Southwestern Extension Road, Colonel Lockett's fields were the cleanest we saw on the line, and his cotton has the appearance, judging from its size and culture, of being about one month ahead of any other in sight of the road.——Through mistake Mr. John Collins, a photographer, gave Captain J. M. C. Holoman a drink of chemicals, thinking it brandy. It burnt his throat, stomach and bowels, but it is thought that he may recover.—*News.*

SANDERSVILLE.

We learn that on Thursday last a severe hail storm passed over the plantation of Mr. Bennett Hall, of this county, and completely destroyed a hundred acre field of cotton.——There is a general complaint in our county of the scarcity of labor, and as a natural consequence the farmers have a good crop of grass. We know of some of our planters who have to pay $1.00 and board per day for hands to chop cotton.——The name of Green Brantley is announced as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. C. McBride.——On Sunday evening the store of Messrs. Brantley & Pringle, of Sandersville, was entered and the money drawer emptied by a negro boy.—*Central Georgian.*

THE ANSWERED QUESTION.

BY GEORGE C. COCHRAN.

[From the Library Paper.]

A little maid beside the sea,
Which murmured sons for her and me,
Looked in the wavelets at her feet—
Looked and answered, low and sweet,
"I do!"

The summer moon hung still and low
Above the sea, long years ago,
To hear the waves laugh merrily,
And echo in glad symphony,
"I do!"

I thought it was a summer dream,
And but a dreamer did it seem
Watching the moonbeams kiss the sea,
Which murmured ever tenderly,
"I do!"

Sweet dreams upon a summer shore,
Which lingers on forevermore;
Two lives commingled into one—
Two hearts intoning this alone,
"I do!"

Royally flowed the enjeweled tide,
And the days like queenly galleys glide,
With pennants flaunting bright and wide
Over the bright enchanted tide.

Then on a night I stood encrowned
Where the careless steppings reach a bond,
And the feet are pressing a hallowed ground
Where the flowers breathe low and sweet.

And the promise of love's alchemy,
High in the amber, orient sky,
Where the gold and purple cloudlets lie,
Hung like a throbbing sky!

And the wedded days do come and go,
Each pointing back long years ago,
When a summer moon hung bright and low
And the sea waves kissed her feet.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

A STORY.

By Marta Jourdan Westmoreland,

Auther of "Heart-Hungry," "Clifford Troup," etc.

Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART III.

Ten o'clock arrived, and with it, punctual to the minute, came Fred. My toilette had been completed for the last hour, and I sat noticing the clock, each second seemed like an age. At length the suspense was over, and after the usual greetings, Fred said:

"I trust you will pardon the early hour at which I call—but I thought perhaps you would like to attend service, and having heard so much of the beauty of your village, I shouldn't mind taking a peep at the pretty girls myself."

"And is it for this you attend service?"

"Why not? My dear, good mother always said it was better for me to go to church than stay away, even if I did go to see the girls."

"Then I shall certainly not attempt to interfere with your mother's teachings, and as it is time for us to be going, I will get my bonnet. Excuse me a moment."

Soon we were on our way to church, and as we passed the beautiful flower gardens and houses, for which our village was justly celebrated, Fred expressed his admiration in his usual terms of enthusiasm. It was, "who lives here," "who lives there," even until we entered the door of the Holy Tabernacle, and I had no opportunity of asking him the question that faltered upon my lips. Necessarily, with my mind in this state, the service dragged, the minister was more stupid than usual, the choir more excruciating, and in my heart I rejoiced when it was all over. It being the custom in our village to desecrate the spot that was consecrated to God by lingering in its Holy precinct to discuss all kinds of secular things, Fred and I remained, and I presented him to several of our well-known beauties. Only think of committing such irreverence, but it was expected, it was customary, and knowing if I did not yield to this well-established rule that I would be considered "exclusive," "stuck up," and a host of other things, I succumbed as gracefully as possible, and while Fred was chatting with his new acquaintances I was endeavoring to curb my impatience by talking to several nice old ladies and two or three stupid young fellows, who fancied they admired me. At length the little farce was over, and once more in the street, Fred was saying:

"For once in my life I am not disappointed, for your girls are even prettier than I had imagined."

"I am glad you found it so," and then with that kind of courage which comes to us when we seem driven to do a thing, I said, "but do tell me something of A——."

"Oh there's nothing to tell, except that every every one has left—the streets are deserted—the houses closed, and if all its citizens had been carried off by the plague, it could not be more silent or more dreary."

"And so everybody has left?"

"Everybody—even our mutual friend, Hugh, and after he left I felt as if every one was dead and buried, although I had not seen so much of him lately, as formerly."

"Why not?"

"I don't know. I love him all the same, but somehow I fancied he was a little cool towards me."

"When did he leave?"

"Nearly two weeks since. I did not know he was going at the time or I should have called to say 'good-bye.' However, I might have intruded, for rumor said that he was devoting his last few days to his cousin, Mary Foster. You know that is a family affair—they were betrothed in their childhood."

"No. I never heard it," I gasped forth, and immediately every thing turned black before my eyes—my head became dizzy—I staggered, and but for Fred's quick perception, I might have fallen.

"Why, what is the matter, cousin?" he asked tenderly, as he placed my hand upon his arm, and took my parasol to shade me from the sun.

"Oh, it's nothing," I said, with an effort at a smile, "the sun frequently affects me so—but here, we are at home now and some fresh water will quite restore me. Come in," I said, and leading the way, Fred followed.

"But you are ill?" he said, looking at me closely.

"Not at all, I assure you. Indeed, I feel perfectly well now—it was the heart—nothing else. But do sit down. Mother expects you to remain to dinner with us."

"Nothing would give me more pleasure, but as I must leave by the two o'clock train, I am compelled to decline."

"Why I'm very sorry—and are you not afraid to go home at this season?"

"No. Mother has gone to the sea-side for the summer, and there is no danger. Good-bye—don't forget me—will you?"

"Good-bye, Fred," with a pressure of the hand he was gone.

Then sinking down, I sat thinking of Hugh—of Mary Foster, and I murmured, "a family affair"—"betrothed in childhood."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Those having claims against the estate will present them to me for payment, approved as prescribed by law.

W. P. CHISOLM, Adminstrator,
Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1873. may15-dim

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Devaughn on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, wrist of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, sorrel in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

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LAWYERS.

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 50 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. june7-dly

LAW OFFICE OF McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june7-dly

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. june4-dly

E. J. KIKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, GA., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga. june4-dly

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1-dly

W. R. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Boaz & Barrett's Store. may27-dly

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16—dly

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 33, Capitol building. mar. 9 dly

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Dorsey street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13—dly

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Cowsta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—dly

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27-1y

RICHAT LOGUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW

LOGUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—dly

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Hibert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-dly

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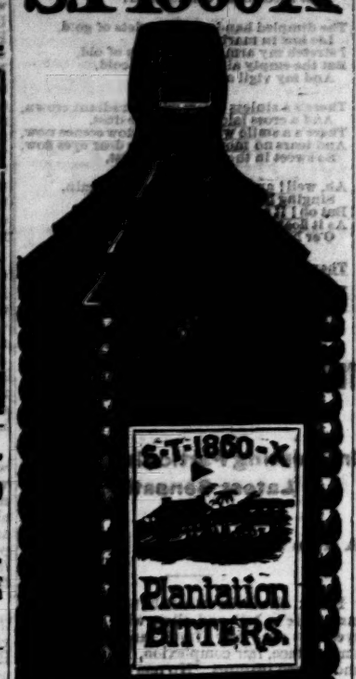

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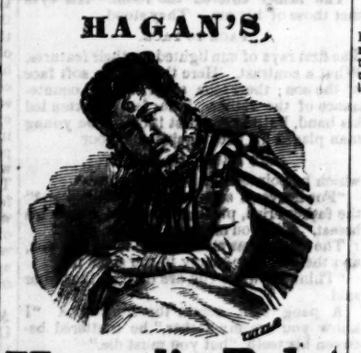

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Atlanta, Ga.

HOTELS.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior Inducements to summer visitors this season. apr20-dtf

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street.....Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. mar6—dtf

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA.

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may18—dtf

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN,
apr13—dtf Proprietors.

BARLOW HOUSE

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

Is First-Class and in Business Center,

WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors.

Board per month, with room	$30 00
Board per month, without room	20 00
Board per day	2 00
Single lodging or meal	50

may24-dtf WILEY JONES & CO.

Sims House.

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate. jan16-dtf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TIBBS HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

P. O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
may26-dtf.

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA.

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.

jan8-dtf Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

Near the Court House and Depot

GAINESVILLE, ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$2 00 per day single meals 50 cents. apr13-dtf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA.

C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by strictest attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan1-dtf

'A GOOD HOTEL.'

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor
jan10—dtf

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep10-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE,

MRS. E. M. STOVALL, PROPRIETRESS,

Cartersville.....Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style

jan22—dtf

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Horse and carriages.

FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
jan21-dtf

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment equal to the times, at moderate prices. She has also received additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South. apr24-dtf P. S. SHELMAN.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov21-dtf

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The cars trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june6—tf

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

june9-dtf W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

Hammett House.

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

june22— jan18—dtf

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
apr23—dtf

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan24-d

J. A. JOHNSON. R. I. WHITE.

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thom.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction.

CHOICE HOTEL

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec6-tf Lucy A. Clay, Clerk.

Wayside House

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable.

A. J. REALAN & LAW.

bytch28—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia

☞ Board per Day $2.

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Those trains breakfast daily. may13-dtf

WAYSIDE HOUSE.

RINGGOLD, GA., May 31.

THE undersigned regrets to say that there will be no additional rooms added to the Wayside House this season. A. J. REALAN,
june3-d1w Proprietor.

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER,
oct27—dtf Proprietors.

Old Venomous.

PARSON BROWNLOW WRITES TO GEN. D. H. HILL.

To D. H. Hill, late Lieutenant-General of the Rebel Army:

SIR—An article of yours, which recently appeared in the Charlotte (North Carolina) Home, of which you are editor, I find among the rounds of the newspapers, in which you make an attack upon the character of the late General Canby, and other deceased officers of the United States army. In this editorial you do me the honor to bitterly denounce me. I say honor, for I esteem it honor for any man who has been loyal to his country to be blackguarded by you. Were I so unfortunate as to be the recipient of your commendation, I should feel like exclaiming, as did Socrates, when applauded by a bad man like yourself, "What crime have I committed?"

You exult over the death of the brave Canby, assassinated by savages, and attribute his death, with that of Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, Geo. S. Thomas, Professor Mahan, of West Point; Ex-Senator Preston King, of New York; and the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, to a retribution of God, because, in the late civil war, they opposed the effort to destroy the Government of the United States.

You say of General Canby, that while he was in command at Richmond, Virginia, he "personally superintended the hanging of a white man up by the thumbs for kicking an insolent negro." Now, this is your version of Canby's conduct, and the whole editorial you have written breathes so fiendish and brutal a spirit as to make you unworthy of credit.

Besides this, General Hill, the whole life of General Canby gives the lie to your assertion that he did anything vulgar, inhuman or unbecoming a high-toned soldier. Canby was a man of learning and ability, and Christian gentleman as well as a model soldier.

I am not prepared to deny that within Canby's department a white man was tied up by the thumbs. While he commanded at Richmond a negro, under the Constitution of the United States as amended, which Canby was sworn to support, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens.

As a West Pointer and an officer of the United States army before the war, you know that to tie a malefactor up by the thumbs was common mode of punishment in the army, and Canby failed in his duty if he made distinction between criminals on account of race and color in meting out the pains and penalties required by good order and military discipline.

While as a matter of form and duty, as department commander, Canby would approve the verdict of a military court inflicting just and necessary punishment upon criminals violating the laws it was his duty to enforce, he was above being his own executioner. The management of the details he left to a man of brutal instincts, like yourself.

Now, General Hill, while you are falsely accusing General Canby of brutality, I propose to enlighten the public as to your military record. While in command in North Carolina during the late war, twenty-six white men were tried on the charge of being disloyal to the United States. No other offense was alleged against them. They were put on trial late in the afternoon, and by the verdict of a drum-head court martial, acting under your orders, all were hung until dead, before breakfast the next morning, without the benefit of clergy. Are you not a beautiful specimen to assail Canby on the score of brutality? I can think of nothing more supremely ridiculous, unless it would be for you and your friend Captain Jack to write a treatise on civilization for distribution among the Kuklux of North Carolina. Indeed, if I did not know that you were in North Carolina, I should infer from the brutality of your assault on Canby, Thomas, and others, that you were in the lava beds when it was written, and that the article was the joint production of yourself and Captain Jack.

Your assumption that the death of the noble George H. Thomas, by apoplexy, and the sudden deaths of Lincoln and other loyal men, are a retribution of the Almighty for the side they took in the late war, could be inspired only by the malignancy born of disappointed ambition and the spirit which possessed the Devil, the founder of Secession Democracy, of a preference to ruling in hell to serving in heaven.

I am happy in the belief that many thousands of the honest masses in Tennessee, North Carolina, and elsewhere, who were misled and coerced into rebellion by just such men as you, General Hill, now repudiate your leadership and loathe your teachings.

If I was disposed to imitate you, I could give a long list of men in civil and military life supporting the rebellion, who have come to sudden and, in many cases, dishonorable deaths, but I prefer not to do so.

You rejoice over my paralysis as a punishment of God, because, as you say, I "cast my lot with the Abolitionists." I recognize the hand of God in my case, but I regard Him as interfering in my behalf. Probably not one man in a thousand would survive the exposure and hardships to which I was subjected while driven by rebel cavalry into the mountains and incarcerated in a rebel prison in midwinter. While I am now improving in health, with a clear conscience, nearly all the men who were instrumental in my imprisonment, and who insulted me while in prison, are dead. Most of them are dead with delirium tremens, or in some other unnatural way.

I would not parade their names before the world, as you would, for when God lays his hand on man I take mine off, and I mention the fact in defending myself from your attack.

I have noticed that you and others, who have assailed Canby and Thomas since their death, never insinuated a charge reflecting upon their personal characters while they were living. To make accusations against a man after death, which you dared not make while he was living, would indicate to unprejudiced minds that you are falsifiers or cowards.

As to myself, I shall go on in the even tenor of my way, and, at the expiration of my term in the Senate, two years hence, I expect to revive the Knoxville Whig for the especial benefit of men of your stamp.

I am, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Knoxville, May 26, 1873.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer,

6 Beautiful Re-idence Lots.

I WILL sell upon the premises, on THURSDAY, 5TH OF JUNE, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

6 Beautiful Residence Lots,

as per plat, situated on that beautiful building site, near Col. Hulbert's, and immediately on the road to both the Ponce de Leon Springs.

This is very desirable residence property, and will doubtless increase in value. It is beautifully situated and pleasantly surrounded, belonging to a non-resident, whose order are to sell.

Blacks will carry out purchasers. The lots are all staked off, go and examine them.

Remember the day and hour, and be sure to come to the sale, where you can inhale pure Ponce de Leon air.

Terms—One half Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent.

junel-dtf

Roswell Mills.

Roswell, Cobb County, Georgia,

ARE constantly manufacturing 4-4 and 7-8

Standard Brown Goods,

Excellent YARNS and SEWING AND KNITTING THREADS, nicely balled. 4-4 goods 12½c; 7-8 goods 11c; yarns $1 65; sewing and knitting threads 50c. Terms liberal as to time, and discount for cash.

junel-d2w A. J. HASSELL, President.

Forty-Sixth Georgia Reports.

Part 1st will be Ready for Delivery Shortly.

ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remit to

HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter of Supreme Court, Atlanta.

Jackson & Clarke will attend promptly to any business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court.

may21-d3m

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

jans d1y

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Stys. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers

Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

—:o:—

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

R. CUMMINGS,
Palmetto, Ga.

apr29-d3wtf

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period, not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14-d6mo

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 11 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-d6mo

A CHANGE NOTICE.

I. FRANK & SON,

Successors to D. Tye, will continue to keep the best

Tennessee Beef, Mutton and Veal,

At Tye's old stand, Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Peters streets.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. may30—d1m

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d&w3m

For Sale.

400,000 Brick, 5-6 hard brick and 1-3 larger than ordinary.

By DR. W. C. ASHER, junction Walton and Marietta streets, or DR. J. H. LOW, Kimball House Drug Store. apr23—wed&thrs-2m

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up stairs

jany28-d1f

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr24-d6m

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	4.30 o'clock	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	5.15 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.30 "	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.25 "	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7 45 "	A. M

Monthly Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8.30	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.25	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7 45	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 30	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	6.25	P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10.00	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.50	A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 45	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10 45	P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:45	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6:00	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	10:30	P. M
Leaves Dalton	13:00	A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:30	A M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	11 00	P M
Arrive at West-Point	3 55	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 20	A M
Arrives at West-Point	11 36	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	1 43	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 43	P M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45	A M
Leaves Macon	7:25	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25	P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:30	P M
Leaves Macon	10:00	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00	A M
Arrives at Macon	8:30	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30	A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30	P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00	A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45	P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30	P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35	A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15	P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50	A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00	A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30	P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00	A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30	P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15	P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30	A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30	P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35	A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

jan24—tf

TIME EXTENDED.

I AM authorized by the Governor to extend the time till the 15th instant, in which the charge bills of the Western and Atlantic Railroad may be presented to be examined and an 1868. After that date none will be received. Persons holding these bills will "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

J. A. R. HANKS, Auditor.

June 5, 1873. junes-3aw-1t1th

MORE LIGHT!

CHEAP, SAFE AND

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.

The Family Favorite

Burning Fluid.

Makes the Cheapest Light Ever Produced.

It is positively non-explosive.
Free from Smoke.
Free from Grease.
Free from Stain.
Free from Unpleasant Odors.

Makes a Better Light than Gas,

At a Cost of One Cent for Ten Hours.

The Advantages over or Coal Carbon Oils of every kind, are:

1. It gives a soft, pure light, which, in intensity, rivals all other illuminators now in common use, equaling in brilliancy any gas light, and gives a steadier flame.

2. It is non-explosive, and entirely free from grease, smoke or other offense we odor, while burning.

3. It is 75 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp, thus adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasing effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it.

Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Parties desirous of securing the best paying business extant, will do well to call and sift this to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug! Having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of General Capron.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 173 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 700 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas, for no fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this bears a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is chiefly heavy carbonated hydrogen (oleifant gas) and consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

N. LYON,
70 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

County Rights in Georgia, and the State Rights for the other Southern States, for sale

apr30-d1fs—

LIME.

A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sale. A sixteen horse power engine, barrel machinery and plaining machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately against each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE is OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. R. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga. apr30-tf

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medaillion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan5—d6m

HANDSOME STORE TO RENT.

One of the Best Stands in the City!

AS I intend moving into my new Agricultural Building, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, early in June, I offer the Store I now occupy for rent. Call early and let me know if any of the fixtures are desired or not.

Farmers, Take Notice,

that I have a TREMENDOUS STOCK of Mowers and Reapers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, etc., now in store and arriving.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
Agricultural Building, Atlanta, Ga.

may23-d&w2w

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Bellwood, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.

apr15 d3m-thenceodim

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

BATH TUBS FOR THE MILLION!!

Who would be without a Bath Tub?

WHEN you can get a good, substantial and well lined BATH TUB, complete with plug to let out the water, for

$10 00 ONLY $10 00,

—AT—

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

14 & 16 Whitehall Street.

Also, Another Car Load of Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,

Great Saving in Ice.

Pumps, Rams, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers.

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

Contractors for Steam, Gas and Water Works. may6—junel-1f

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE CELEBRATED

WM. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS.

8,000 of these Favorite Instruments now in use in this country and Europe. They have been awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals.

Every Piano warranted for Five Years.

THE KNABE PIANOS ARE THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

See Prices for Other Pianos:

$300, $315, $325, $350, $400 to $1,500

Prices for Organs,

$65, $85, $100, $125, $150. to $500,

We keep on hand and offer to the public a large assortment of

PIANOS, ORGANS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BANJOS, ACCORDIONS,
FLUTES, DRUMS,
FRECH HARPS, etc.

The Largest Stock of Sheet Music in the City.

Illustrated Catalogues of PIANOS and ORGANS furnished on application. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Address or call on

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,
Atlanta, Ga.

AN EASY WAY TO PAY FOR

Pianos and Organs.

One Dollar per Day will Buy a Piano.

Fifty Cents a Day will Buy an Organ.

Send all orders to **Phillips, Crew & Freyer,**

PETER LYNCH.

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m.

I. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov8-tf

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store. mar13—d3m

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. apr11-d1y

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our paper. mar11-1y.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Estray notice—John T. Cooper.
Choice clothing—M. & J. Hirsch.
Bargains in furniture—at Archer's.
Notice of an estray—John T. Cooper.
Fluting irons—Lawson B. Langford.
Fringes, braids, etc.—Mrs. Frank.
Summer vests, coats and pants—Dykeman.
Notice of Watson C. Millerd in bankruptcy—W. H. Smyth.
Patent carpet sweeper—Lawson B. Langford.
Kid gloves—Mrs. Frank.
Commencement suits—Dykeman.
Notice of bankruptcy of Reuben Wallis—W. H. Smyth.
Dry goods, cheap and choice—John Keely.
Corsets—at Mrs. Frank's.
Fine clothing—Dykeman.
Notice in bankruptcy of Louis E. Graves—W. H. Smyth.
Great reduction in dry goods—Gay, McCleskey & Co.
Ladies' suits—Mrs. Frank.
Real estate—sale of—C. C. Hammock.
Two story house for rent—Mrs. L. B. Wright.
See notice of Joel Branham, State Librarian.
Dry goods—Lewis de Saulles & Co.
Dry goods—ladies' and children's suits—Mrs. A. McCormick.
Dry goods, etc., at auction—T. C. Mayson.
Sale of Government stores—T. C. Mayson.
Residence lot—sale of—G. W. Adair.

SUBSCRIBE to our Sunday Edition at two dollars per annum, by mail.

REMEMBER the open air concert at West End Park on Tuesday.

ONE thousand mile tickets on Western Roads for sale at No. 4 Kimball House.

LADIES, do you desire anything in the millinery line or for dresses? Then call on Mrs. Frank, she can supply you with everything requisite.

A TWO-STORY house on Peters street between Loyd and Washington street, is offered for rent.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Association takes place to-morrow (Monday) night.

MR. LADD has presented twenty-five bushels of his fine lime to the Mayor for the use of the poor of the city.

LAW & CO., have found the best thing to get rid of flies. It is the Eureka Fly-Trap. Call and see it.

THERE is quite a rush at Langford's for Refrigerators, ice cream freezers, patent fluting irons, carpet sweepers and ice picks.

THE whole city is complaining of flies. About the only place that we have found free from the little pests is the Kimball House. The dining room of that House is absolutely free from them.

I. O. O. F. EXCURSION.—The Atlanta Odd Fellows and their friends will go to Griffin on the 18th inst. Fare for round trip, one dollar; children half price. Tickets can be had from this date.

PEACHTREE STREET PROPERTY.—Dont forget the sale of that desirable property on Peachtree street to-morrow afternoon, by Wallace and Fowler. See advertisement

THANKS.—Prof. Rawlings and lady, of Marion, Albany, will please accept our thanks to the Commencement party, of Judson Female Institute, Thursday, June 19th.

CAPTAIN JOHN KEELY is selling goods without regard to cost. His store is crowded daily with eager purchasers. If you doubt the statement that he is selling bargains call in and examine his his stock and prices and be convinced.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN SUITS.—We invite attention to the card of Mrs. A. McCormick. She will offer this week a beautiful assortment of ladies' and children linen suits and white lawn and swiss suits. Call and see them.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.—Mrs. Brooke & Co., on Marietta street, opposite the post-office, have established a store for the sale of ladies underwear. It is such an institution as has been needed, and is rapidly increasing in popularity and business. Our lady readers would do well to pay a visit to the store.

DAILY MEETINGS.—We are informed that the daily meetings will be continued at the First Baptist Church, next week. Services this A. M. at 10½ o'clock, and this evening, at 8½ o'clock. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the night services.

STRAWBERRY TREES.—It is told of an ex-Alderman, that last fall he paid $5 each, for what was called, in the catalogue of a sale by a New Yorker, "Strawberry Trees;" and this year he will gather a fine crop of mulberries off it. He thinks a mulberry by any other name, just as sweet.

BISHOP HAVEN, of Boston, will deliver his eloquent and instructive lecture on "Mexico as it was, and is, and is to be," in Representative's Hall, on Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

SUCCESS OF AN ATLANTA BOY.—We are pleased to learn that J. H. Dykeman, Jr., son of Mr. Dykeman, our popular merchant Tailor, has received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. This success of an Atlanta boy is peculiarly gratifying.

Editors Constitution:—A word with regard to the Atlanta Bible Society's Anniversary to be held to-night as announced. There are two reasons why I believe this meeting will be a success. The first is, the people love the Bible. The second is, that they are willing to give of their means to circulate it.

YOURS, JUNE.

ONE of our citizens, just returned from Coweta, Troup and Merriwether counties reports fine prospects for the growing crops. Oats and wheat unusually good. Corn forward and clear. Cotton well set, and healthy. The farmers are making a noble struggle against the grass. Country generally healthy.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LAWS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Joel Branham, State Librarian, for sealed proposals for distributing the Laws, Journals, Georgia Reports and Cobb's Statutes and forms to the Ordinaries of the several counties in this State.

TERRA COTTA.—The Southern Terra Cotta Works of Pelligrini & Georgi is a valuable addition to our manufacturing interests. By prompt attention to business, the enterprising proprietors have developed a large and increasing business. They are turning out all kinds of Terra Cotta work, window caps, chimney tops, flower pots, stationery, center pieces, cornices and sewer pipe, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

19 Eastern.........2 | 20 Brunswick.........3

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *June* 7, 1873.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Dismissed.

No. 3. Mitchell Cogswell vs the State. Murder, from Chatham. Argued, A. P. Adams, represented by H. B. Tompkins, for plaintiff in error. A. R. Lamar, Solicitor General, represented by A. B. Smith, contra.

No. 4. Elizabeth A. Mauer vs J. H. Slater, et al., complainants, from Bullock. Argued, R. R. Lester; A. H. Smith, by brief, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendants.

No. 5. Jno. Savage vs E. D. Smythe, et al, Trover, from Chatham. G. A. Mercer represented by H. B. Tompkins, for plaintiff in error. Hartridge and Chisholm; Harden and Levy, contra. Pending the argument of Mr. Tompkins, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next.

The Other Courts.

The legal world was unusually dull yesterday. There was no session of the Superior Court, and the magistrates did little or nothing in the way of criminal business.

We learn that the witness whose default prevented the Blacker case from being tried on Friday was arrested yesterday under an attachment issued by Judge Hopkins, and placed in jail. He will doubtless be on hand when the Court meets to-morrow.

The City Court, under Judge Cowart, will meet in its room at ten o'clock on Monday morning. The session promises to be interesting, as a number of cases are awaiting trial. Jurors and witnesses are expected to be promptly on hand.

Justice Hammond yesterday tried Sarah Stubbs, colored, for assault and battery. The warrant was taken out by Francis Reed, who alleged that the assault had been made upon her. She failed, however, to establish her charge, and after a brief trial, the Court discharged the warrant at the prosecutor's cost Colonel H. J. Sprayberry represented the defendant.

Station House Report.

The police captured five violators of the city law yesterday, and one State case.

The former, which embraces men and women of diverse colors and dubious morals, presents the same old story of mean whisky and disorderly conduct.

The State case is of a negro woman, Georgia Burdell, who was arrested for stealing wood from the State Road yard.

Faithful in Adversity.

Mr. Er Lawshe will have on exhibition to-morrow a handsome Gold Seal, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1872, to be presented to Hon. Charles J. Jenkins. The preamble to the resolution recites the following facts, which the gold seal is intended to commemorate:

The Honorable Charles J. Jenkins, when expelled by usurpers from the office of Governor of this State, had the firmness and the courage to save the public treasure from the plunderers, and applied it to the obligations of the State, and also removed the archives of the State Treasury, and saved from desecration the Seal of the Executive Department; and whereas, his efforts to save the people of Georgia from oppression relaxed not with his hold upon the Executive office, but in the midst of discouragement were continued before the Supreme Court of the United States so long as there was any hope of success; and whereas, preserving the archives and the seal until, in better times, he might restore them to his Excellency the Governor; and, whereas, gratitude to a great and good man, deference to the feelings of the people of Georgia, and the encouragement of patriotism and virtue in the generation to come, alike render it good that we should make and put in imperishable form a recognition of his fidelity to his trust.

One side is a fac simile of the seal he restored to the State. In the center rises a corinthian pillar over which appears, in a scroll, moderation. On the left of the pillar is a continental soldier, and on the right an eagle on a shield. The words "Executive Department" are at the top, and "Georgia" at the bottom.

The other side has this inscription:

"Presented by the Governor in the name of the people of the State of Georgia, to Charles J. Jenkins, in accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly approved August 22d, 1872—

ARDUIS FIDELIS."

The seal is of 18 carat gold, and is a handsome specimen of art.

DIAMONDS--No. 4.

Some Account of Large Diamonds, their Value, etc.

Articles selected and written for The Constitution, by
GEO. SHARP, JR.

THE BRAGANZA.

The largest known diamond in the world is the Braganza, now in the possession of the King of Portugal. It weighs 1,880 carats. But it is whispered the Braganza is no diamond at all, but merely a lump of rock crystal. This stone was found in 1741, in Brazil. The Portuguese government will not suffer it to be examined; it is therefore difficult to ascertain the facts regarding it.

THE CUMBERLAND DIAMOND.

The sum of 10,000 pounds was paid for this stone by the city of London, who presented it to the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden. It was one of the stones claimed by the Crown of Hanover, and recently has been restored by her Majesty Queen Victoria. It weighs 32 carats.

THE ORLEFF DIAMOND.

This diamond is set in the sceptre of the Czars of Russia. It weighs 194¾ carats; like the Koh-i-noor, it has the underside flat, and is rose cut.

This diamond is supposed to have formed one of the eyes of an idol in a Brahmin temple. It is also said to have been set in the famous peacock throne of Nadir Shah. Be its origin what it may, it is certain it was stolen by a Frenchman, who sold it in Malabar for £2,800. It was purchased by the Armenian Schaffras, who sold it to the Empress Catharine II, in the year 1744 for 450,000 roubles, a pension of 20,000 roubles and a patent of nobility. It is now placed in the Russian Imperial Sceptre.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Reform Medical Convention.

Recently convened in Macon, Ga., inviting liberal Allopaths and medical reformers of all classes to seats with them in their deliberations, and adopting a resolution offered by Dr. W. T. Park, of our city, to fill the collegiate chairs of their colleges in Macon with the *best qualified progressive* medical men of all the schools, manifests a very commendable and liberal spirit, more especially in Dr. Park, long one of the trustees of the college, and a genuine Eclectic or Reform practitioner, notorious for his sincerity and success in combatting old fogy medicine, and his advocation of truly scientific medical progression. On the contrary, our Allopathic, self-styled "Standard of Medical Lore," notwithstanding about all their improvements upon the old system originated with medical reformers, they ostracise respectable, intelligent and regularly graduated physicians of legally chartered Reform and Eclectic medical colleges. The convention adopted the name, "American System of Medical Practice," in contradistinction to the imported pathies, Allopathy and Homeopathy. X.

MESSRS. DE SAULLES & CO.—These gentlemen keep their shelves and counters well supplied with the latest and most approved styles of dry goods. Parties desiring anything in their line would do well to call and examine their large and varied stock, which they are offering at prices to suit all sized purses.

POMOLOGICAL.—The Pomological Society met yesterday at the usual hour, J. R. Wallace presiding.

Colonel J. D. Waddell, of Cobb county; Dr. S. C. Hitchcock and Masters Willie and J. Edgar Wallace were elected members.

The subject of an "Experimental Orchard or Botanical Garden," was discussed.

Colonel R. Baugh thought one might be established at Oglethorpe Park. It would be accessible. One acre would be perhaps enough.

Mr. W. Jennings thought the society should first determine what it wanted. Mr. Cole thinks it will require one thousand acres, while Colonel Baugh thinks one acre sufficient. We ought to have a regular experimental garden of 10 acres.

The committee not being ready to report, the subject was passed.

President Wallace exhibited several pears stung by the coddling moth. He said that if the worm was extracted before it reached the core, the pear would heal up and ripen. If it ever reached the core, recovery was impossible.

Dr. S. Hape called the attention of the society to the propriety of holding a fruit exhibition this fall in connection with the Agricultural Fair Association.

Mr. M. Cole suggested the propriety of taking measures to have an exhibition of fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Association in September. He thought more than likely that the Association might be induced to hold its session of 1874 in Atlanta.

Mr. W. Jennings thought we might have the exhibition at Oglethorpe Park just before the meeting of the American Pomological Association.

Mr. G. W. Hinkle moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Directors of the Fair Association relative to the propriety of holding a fair this fall. Adopted, and the President appointed as said committee G. W. Hinkle, Dr. S. Hape, W. Jennings, R. Baugh and W. G. Whidby.

Col. R. Baugh offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to report at next meeting whether the Pomological Society shall hold a fair during the present year, at what time and the steps necessary. The resolution was referred to the committee named above.

Hon. D. A. Pestle exhibited specimens of the Doyenne D'ete pear.

J. R. Wallace exhibited specimens of the Clark raspberries, Red Astrachan and Red June apples, white grape currant, Doyenne D'ete pear, Hale's early and early Tillotson peaches.

W. Jennings exhibited specimens, of red June and red Astrachan apples, Amire Joannet pear, Hicks' ever-bearing mulberry, Napoleon 3d strawberry, mammoth cluster, Philadelphia raspberry, Irish potatoes, McCarty roses, magnolias and sour pomegranite in bloom.

W. G. Whidby exhibited for John A. Doane a fine collection of the Versailles currant on the bushes and the American gooseberry. The limbs of the bushes of both were heavily laden with fruit.

The Society voted its thanks to Mr. Doane for his contribution.

W. G. Whidby exhibited for Rev. J. P. Prickett, who lives five miles from the city, cotton stalks twenty inches in height, containing four squares to the stalk, and a Flat Dutch (spring) Turnip 21½ inches in circumference, weighing three pounds. Mr. Prickett has thirty-two acres in cotton. He purchased the turnip seed of J. Ben Wilson and sowed it last March broad-cast.

The Society adjourned until Saturday next 10 o'clock A. M.

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY, ATLANTA, June 6, 1873.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Cotton Factory was held this day.

On motion, E. E. Rawson was elected Chairman and J. M. Willis requested to act as Secretary.

By R. Peters—

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether a majority of the stock is represented.

The motion having been adopted, the Chairman appointed R. Peters, B. F. Longley and R. Winship, who, on investigation, reported a majority of the stock represented.

By J. C. Peck—

Moved that the original Board of Directors be declared extinct, and that a new board be adopted. Unanimously adopted.

An election was then held for a board, to consist of nine directors, which resulted in the unanimous election of L. P. Grant, E. E. Rawson, R. Peters, J. C. Peck, A. Murphy, B. F. Longley, R. Winship, J. A. Hayden and J. M. Willis.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. E. RAWSON, Chairman.

J. M. WILLIS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS MEETING.

After the adjournment of the stockholders the Board of Directors met. Present E. E. Rawson, R. Peters, J. C. Peck, A. Murphy, B. F. Longley, R. Winship and J. M. Willis.

On motion of J. C. Peck E. E. Rawson, Esq., was unanimously elected President; and on motion of R. Peters A. Murphy, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary.

R. Peters offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to examine properties and report as to suitableness of different localities.

J. M. Willis offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to open books of subscription, and that the President be requested to co-operate with said committee.

The resolution having been adopted, the President appointed Messrs. J. M. Willis, J. C. Peck, A. Murphy, R. Winship and B. F. Longley.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

E. E. RAWSON, President.

A. MURPHY, Secretary.

Educational Commencements.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., FEMALE SEMINARY.—Commencement exercises embrace the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instant. Commencement sermon Sunday, 8th, by Rev. DeWitt Burkhead. Annual address, by Gen. A. H. Colquitt, on the 13th.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA. Commencement sermon June 15th, by Rev. Bishop D. S. Doggett, of Virginia. Baccalaureate address on June 16th, by Dr. Thomas S. Powell, of Atlanta. Annual address, by Rev. W. P. Harrison, of Atlanta.

ROME (GA.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Address to the Alumni Society on the 18th of June, by Rev. D. Hamilton, of Cave Spring. Address to Graduating Class on the 19th of June, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, of Greensboro, N. C.

SOUTHERN MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE—Covington, Ga. Examination of classes begin June 17. Commencement sermon, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, Chancellor of the State University. Address to the Societies by Howard Van Epps, of Atlanta, June 24. Annual Literary Address by John S. Davidson, Esq., June 25.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, S. C.—Baccalaureate sermon, June 22d, by Bishop McTyeire. Literary address, June 24th, by Professor W. K. Blance. Alumni address, by T. S. Moorman.

COLLEGE TEMPLE, NEWNAN, GA.—Exercises commence June 23. Annual literary address, June 25th, by W. G. Whidby.

WESLYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—MACON.—Biennal celebration of the Philomathean Society July 10th Commencement sermon July 13th by Rev. E. L. T. Blake. Annual address July 15th by Hon. Clifford Anderson.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE—CUTHBERT, GA.—Commencement sermon June 22d by Rev. A. Means, D.D., of Oxford. Hon. Henry R. Harris delivers the literary address June 25th.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—In Paris, the most beautiful city in the world, where the arts and sciences are encouraged to higher and nobler efforts, and where genius, of whatever grade, is carefully fostered and rewarded, a strange anomaly occurred in the spring of 1867. In the parks and gardens with which the Capital of France abounds, all noxious plants and herbs are carefully eradicated to preserve the beauty and fragrance of surrounding shrubs and flowers. Yet, strange as it may appear, these lovers of the beautiful actually plucked a Weed and crowned it—they awarded to a WEED SEWING MACHINE the highest premium as a family Sewing Machine; and this over nearly a hundred competitors. Who will deny in this nineteenth century that "Truth is stranger than fiction."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

Baptist.

FIRST BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. H. W. Warren, pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST.—Services at the usual hours by the pastor.

FOURTH BAPTIST.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor.

FIFTH BAPTIST.—Preaching morning and night, at the usual hours, by Rev. J. F. Edens.

Presbyterian.

FIRST CHURCH.—Rev. A. L. Hamilton will preach at the usual hours this morning.

CENTRAL.—Rev. J. T. Leftwich will preach at the usual hour this morning; at 8 P. M. anniversary of of the American Bible Society—Rev. J. T. Leftwich, President, pro tem; H. T. Phillips, Secretary, pro tem; Howard Van Epps, George Hillyer and Rev. W. A. Parks, speakers.

WILSON CHAPEL.—Rev. J. Jones will preach at Wilson Chapel to day at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will attend the Central Mission School at 4 o'clock P. M.

Methodist.

FIRST METHODIST—Rev. W. P. Harrison, Pastor, will preach this morning at the usual hour. At 8 P. M. anniversary of American Bible Society. John James, President American Bible Society, will preside. L. B. Davis, Secretary, will read report. Rev. W. P. Harrison and General A. H. Colquitt, speakers.

TRINITY.—This being the anniversary of the new church, Bishop George F. Pierce will preach the anniversary sermon this morning at the usual hour.

EVANS' CHAPEL.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Dickey, Pastor, at the usual hour this morning. At 8 P. M. anniversary of the American Bible Society. Judge John Collier, President pro tem, Charles A. Collier, Secretary pro tem. Rev. Virgil Norcross and Rev. Dennis F. Hammond, speakers.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, East Hunter street, Rev. G. H. Pattillo pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M., on a subject of special interest to the members of the church. At 8 P. M., Bishop G. F. Pierce will preach. Sabbath School at 4 P. M.

Episcopal.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, of St. John's Church, Savannah, will officiate at St. Philip's, corner of Washington and Hunter streets, in the morning. His reputation as a powerful and eloquent preacher should fill every seat in the church.

Northern Methodist.

LOYD STREET CHURCH.—Bishop Haven will preach. The "Children's Day" concert, announced for 8 o'clock in this church, will be held at 5 o'clock P. M., so that the congregation can attend the anniversary of the Atlanta Bible Society at night. Bishop Haven and others will give short addresses.

Christian Church.

Sunday School 9 A. M.—J A Perdue, Superintendent. Bible class 9 A. M.—T. M. Harris, teacher. Preaching 10½—T. M. Harris, Pastor. Subject—"The Pearl of Great Price." Communion of the Lord's Supper.

Owing to the meeting of the Atlanta Bible Society, there will be no service at the Christian Church at night.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED IN YELLOW RIVER.

A Student of Oxford College.

Son of Rev. A. Wright, of Columbus.

As is the custom of the College boys at Oxford, a number of them were out bathing, yesterday, in Yellow River, when a sad accident occurred which cast a gloom over the college and community. Young Mr. Wright, who is a son of the Rev. Mr. A Wright, of Columbus, a bright, intelligent youth of some nineteen years of age, was of the number. He was learning how to swim, and unhappily got out into deep water. His critical condition was observed by his fellow students, and efforts were made to rescue him. One of them got hold of him as he was struggling and sinking in the water, but was compelled to release him again, because in the struggles of young Mr Wright, he was about to lose his own life.

The body was recovered late yesterday afternoon.

WALL STREET.—We noticed, yesterday, city carts and hands engaged in removing the loose stones for macadamizing Wall street, in front of the Union Passenger Depot. Why is this? If we are not mistaken, Council has, by resolution, twice instructed the street committee to properly macadamize this street, and remove the obstructions therefrom.—Whose fault is it that the work is not done? Where are Messrs. Young, Sparks and Mecaslin, that they don't push up this much needed improvement?

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL WITH THEM!—It is with pleasure we notice the rapid growth of business and popularity of the Atlantic Coast Line for the past eight months. Success to our young and worthy friends—Pope, Clarke, Shaw and Cottingham. In this combination the public find all the needfuls for business to be done promptly and satisfactory. Pluck, energy, capacity and a determination to please. "OBSERVER."

SOCIETY NEWS—A GEORGIA YOUNG LADY BEARS OFF THE FIRST HONOR FROM A TENNESSEE COLLEGE.—Miss Sallie V. Harris, daughter of Elder T. M. Harris, of this city, has just returned from Nashville, Tennessee, where she won the first honor in Hope Institute, which for thorough, practical and scientific training, stands second to no educational institution, for young ladies, in America.

This is no small honor when it is known that of the very large number of applicants only four were judged by the learned faculty to have attained the graduating standard.

JAMES H. LOW, ESQ.—We are glad to learn of the arrival and proposed future residence in this city of James H. Low, Esq., formerly President of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New Orleans. The Picayune speaks thus highly of him:

"The resolutions of the board, on the retirement of James H. Low, Esq., the late worthy and able President of the company, who, impelled by declining health to seek another and more congenial sphere, has been forced to resign his position, convey no fulsome flattery, but are conceived in a spirit of justice, due Mr. Low's distinguished services. Since his assignment to the post of President, Mr. Low has labored with energy and zeal to place the company on a staunch basis, and by a thorough scrutiny of its affairs, familiarizing himself with all its details and transactions, he has certainly raised it to a standard from which it may proudly look on the future for still higher elevation and emolument. * * * The wishes of the community for the improved physical welfare of Mr. Low accompany him to his new home in Georgia, and from that State we trust he will receive the appreciation, value and regard which have invariably waited on him here in Louisiana.

Editors Constitution: The topic of Sanitary Reform has been discussed by the Board of Health and the citizens at large. Possibly the Council, with whom rests the power to work reform, never gave it the attention it should demand. This is the day to work. The existence of cholera in Memphis is undenied The same report comes from Nashville, and rumor has it that it has made its appearance in Macon; and the diseases dysentery, diarrhoea, etc., existing here. Medical men are of the opinion that but few days will be required to develop Asiatic cholera. Should we not be asking what will we do to be saved? We think this a reasonable and a sensible question, and one the Council should answer. If they are unable to locate and decide what is a nuisance, then let them call upon the Board of Health, whose business it is to decide, and whose decisions should have weight; and when that board once decides this or that to be a nuisance, let the same be at once abated. Then let judges and lawyers determine who should pay the cost. But now when danger is at hand, measures should be taken to ward off, if possible, the approach of the dreaded disease; and if you fail in that, make its visit as harmless as possible. Remember. delay is dangerous.

McP./T.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Last evening, at the propitious hour of nine o'clock, Professor Magee was considerably surprised by the presentation to him, by the students of Eastman's Business College, of an elegant badge. It is in the shape of a Maltese cross, of solid gold, eighteen carats fine. On one side, its center bears the college badge in bold relief, also the inscription "Presented to Professor R. J. Magee, by the students of Eastman's Business College, June 7, 1873." On the other side, are engraved in the center an inkstand and a pair of pens crossed, also the inscription, "As a token of respect and esteem to our worthy Professor and penman." The cross itself is suspended by a golden chain from a Grecian scroll. The scroll has inscribed upon it the name "Professor R. J. Magee." The whole weighs one ounce and cost $75.

The presentation remarks were beautifully made in behalf of the students by Mr. J. J. Mitchell, of Florence, Alabama. Professor Magee, although taken completely by surprise, made an appropriate response, returning warm thanks for his beautiful present. This, we learn, is the fourth time that Professor Magee has been surprised in this way. Speeches were also made by Professors F. M. Malone and A. T. Young, also by Mr. J. M. Lenox, of Montgomery. The evening was pleasantly passed in social conversation, and the discussion of some very fine cigars.

The medal was made by Mr. S. R. Quigley, the live jeweler, of No 5 Peachtree street, and will be on exhibition there next week. Its beauty and finish reflect much credit upon him.

BOARD OF TRADE.—On Monday the regular daily meetings of the Board will commence at their rooms in Republic Block. We are gratified that this organization is now on a firm footing and that these meetings are to be held. It is something that has long been desired by our business men, and can but be productive of good.

Meeting at 10 o'clock A. M.

FREE SHOW.—A negro and his inseparable banjo, entertained a large and considerably colored audience last evening on Marrietta street in front of the Cannon House. The performer located himself in the balcony of the hotel and discoursed music, which, although it could hardly be called classic, was keenly enjoyed by his colored hearers. The crowd at one time would have numbered over two hundred. How much the wandering minstrel made we did not learn.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.—The Dollar Savings Bank is recognized as one of the best managed institutions of the kind, and sound. The financial ability of Col. W. L. Gordon, its President, and J. M. Willis, cashier, is conceded. It has one feature peculiar to it, of paying interest on deposits to depositors The Directors comprise some of our wealthiest men. Altogether the bank is in a healthy and vigorous condition. Colonel Gordon is a prudent financier. Mr. James M. Willis is a man of the finest business capacity. He is a public spirited man, and thus we see him interested in various manufacturing enterprises. While he has invested liberally in manufactories, his bank interests are not curtailed or affected. Now is the time to begin to save. One of the best means to do this is by depositing a stated sum weekly, in the Dollar Savings Bank.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton quiet; uplands 19¼; Orleans 19¾; sales 857 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 593 bales; gross 1,509.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 12,900 bales, and the market closed as follows: June, 18¾a18 15-16. July, 19¼a19¾; August, 19 7-16a19¾. September, 18 5-16a18½. November, 17⅝. December, 17¼.

Flour quiet and steady; sales 8,400 barrels at $6 20a7 90 for common to fair extra; Southern $7 90a11; good to choice $7 90a11. Wheat 1a2 higher, but quiet, with an advance asked, which checks business at $1 40. Corn 2 cents higher and in fair demand at 44a47 for new mixed western. Pork quiet at $16 62 1-2 for new mess. Lard firmer at 8¾a8 15-16 for western steam. Freights firm. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

Money easy. Exchange steady- long 9; short 10¼. Gold 18. Governments steady and closed slightly firmer. States quiet and nominal.

The bank statement shows the following: Loans decrease $1,500,000. Specie increase $6,500,000. Legal tenders increase nearly $1,000,000. Deposits increase $6 38 millions. The week's imports $6 3-8 millions. Money abundant.

Specie shipments to-day 1¾ millions.

Arrived—Manhattan.

LATER.—81s 22¾; 62s 17; 64s coupons 17; 65s 18¾; new 20; 67s 21¼; 68s 20¾; new 5s 15¼. 10-40s 14¾. Tennessee 6s 79; new 78½. Virginia 6s 43; new 50. Consols 54½. Deferred 10¼. Missouri 6s 93½; St. Joseph 91½. Louisiana 6s 45; new 40. Levee 6s 40; do. 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 90. North Carolinas 29; new 15¼; 6s 79. Special tax 12.

Market for spot cotton throughout the week has been quiet and quotations have remained unchanged, although at the close of the week the current rates were held with more firmness. Contracts for stock have been moderately active, and for a few days rates advanced materially, but at the close of the week prices were again off. The total sales of the week include the total of 124,150 bales, of which 116,250 were contract stock, and 7,900 for immediate delivery, as follows: 3,125 for export; 4,527 for spinning and 248 for speculation. Of the above 1,893 were to arrive.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour firmer. Corn quiet at 40. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork held at $16 50; $16 25 bid. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8¼; kettle 8¾. Bacon opened quiet and closed firm at 7¾a9¾a9¾. Whisky steady at 89.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton easy with moderate demand; middlings 18¼; net receipts 517 bales; gross 818; exports to Great Britain 1,410; coastwise 1,537, sales 900; last evening 1,500; stock 74,056.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 1-2.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton firm; low middlings 17a17 1-4; receipts 351 bales; shipments 339; stock 25,498.

MOBILE, June 7.—Cotton quiet and in fair demand; middlings 17½a18; net receipts 202 bales; exports coastwise 446; sales 300; stock 21,118.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¼; low middlings 17¼; good ordinary 16 1-4a16¼; ordinary 13a14; net receipts 239 bales; exports coastwise 965; sales 200; stock 11,631.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton dull and heavy middlings 18¾; net receipts 967; sales 95 stock 18,559.

BOSTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 19 5-8; gross receipts 856 bales; sales 200; stock 11,000.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Cotton quiet and little doing; middlings 17¼; receipts 125 bales; shipments 126.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 19; net receipts 157 bales; gross 217; exports coastwise 75; sales 150; stock 4,420.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton—July and August delivery, from Savannah and Charleston. 8 11-16a8 3-4.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—noon.—Cotton opened dull; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8.

LATER—Cotton closed dull; sales 8,000 bales.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton unchanged; good ordinary 17 14a17 1-2; ordinary 12 1-2; net receipts 101 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,330; sales 300; stock 33,424.

Local and Business Notices.

Now—Everybody can afford
Now—To wear
Now—Seasonable clothing.
Now—When it can be purchased
Now—At such exceedingly
Now—Low prices, at the
Now—Popular Clothing House
Now—Of M. & J. HIRSCH,
Now—41 Whitehall Street.
june8-dtf

White and Fancy Marseilles Vests, White Duck Suits, already shrunk, at HIRSCH'S.
june 8-dtf

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—Come and get bargains for one more week in furniture. Archer is selling out at cost, 83 Whitehall street.
may15-dtf

THE greatest novelty of the day. These patent fluting irons at Lawson B. Langford's.
june8-d1t

USEFUL.—Call at Lawson B. Langford's and get the latest improvement—the patent carpet sweeper.
june8-d1t

JOHN KEELY'S store has been crowded for some time past with purchasers. Bargains are being given!!! The purchase by him of the *Bankrupt stock of the London Store* enables him to sell goods at prices without competition!!!

Dress goods, Real Hair Goods, Laces, Lace Collars points and fichus, Embroideries, Table Linens, Parasols, Rufflings, Hosiery, Gloves, Piques, Iron Grenadines, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Corsets, Silk Ties and fichus, Cassimere and Linen Pants Goods, White and Printed Swiss Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Ladies Suits, Ribbons, etc., sold without *regard to cost*. Call and examine goods and prices and be convinced, at

JOHN KEELY'S.

june8-sun&tues

GREAT REDUCTION.—For the next thirty days we will offer great inducements to cash buyers in Fancy Dress Goods, White Goods, White and Colored Piques, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ladies Silk Ties and Fichus, Lace Ties, Collars and Collarettes; also in goods for Gents and Boys wear, such as Linens, Cottonades, Tweeds and Casimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics, of best brands, good 4-4 Bleached Domestics, at 12½c.

Special inducements will be offered in Dress Goods, some of which will be sold at less than one-half their value. Fig. Lawns 12 1-2c.; Grenadines, silk stripe, 18c.

Be sure to call at 89 and 91 Peachtree street, and examine these goods.

GAY, MCCLESKEY & CO.

june8-d3t

GOLD and silver Fringes, Braids, Stars, Ornaments, etc., at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

KID Gloves at 50 cents, worth $1.00, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

IF you would present a fine appearance, get your suits made at DYKEMAN'S.
june8-d3t

CORSETS at 40 cents, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues fri

SWISS, Lawn, Linen and Embroidered Ladies suits, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

THE only complete stock of Ladies's Suits in the city, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

LADIES' Traveling Dusters, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

FIVE cases of new styles Summer Millinery Goods to be opened to-morrow, at MRS. FRANK'S.
june8-sun-tues-fri

MONEY SAVED by calling at
D. & E. STEINHEIMER'S,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets.
june7—d3t

LARGE stock of White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, at MRS. FRANK'S.

THE latest style of Summer Vests, light, breezy Coats, and fashionable light cassimere patterns for Pants for Summer, at
june8—13t DYKEMAN'S.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Cotton and Linen Pant Goods, can be bought at astonishing low prices, by calling at the Cheap Corner Store of
D. & E. STEINHEIMER,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets.
june7—d3t

DYKEMAN keeps the best classes of goods, and makes them up in the best style.
june8-d3t

GET your "Commencement" Suits at
june8-d3t DYKEMAN'S.

"Send for your Summer Clothes" to
june8-d3t DYKEMAN'S.

IT is the best economy to go to Dykeman's for your goods.
june8-d3t

REMOVAL.—I have removed to the large and commodious store on Whitehall street, between D. C. Seymour's and the Atlanta Furniture Factory, where I will be glad to see all my friends and customers. I will sell goods cheaper than ever. The Oil Department is separate and apart from the store. JOHN T. HAGAN.
june4—dtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,
Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,
The largest stock of piece goods
For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits.
EISEMAN & BRO.,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf